MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 MARCH 1981

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Islamic Delegation in Iraq--According to INA, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told members of the Islamic Conference good offices delegation that is attempting to mediate between Iraq and Iran that his country is prepared to accept an immediate cease-fire with Iran and would implement such a cease-fire within 6 hours of being advised that Iran had accepted it. He also told the delegation, with which he held three rounds of talks, that a cease-fire should be the first step to peace between Iraq and Iran. If its dispute with Iran is not resolved, Husayn added, the Iraqi Army will not withdraw to the Iraqi-Iranian border, "even if the war continues for 20 years." Husayn also reiterated Iraq's willingness to hold either direct or indirect negotiations with Iran under the aegis of the Islamic Conference good offices committee. The delegation later returned to Jidda, SPA reported, where Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference secretary general and delegation member, stated that the "will for peace exists on both sides." He added that both Iraq and Iran expressed the desire for the committee to continue its efforts. The committee is to meet in Jidda to assess the results of its mission.

Fallahi on Cease-Fire--In an interview with PARS, Gen Valiollah Fallahi, acting chief of staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, stated that both the Islamic delegation and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni have accepted the 1975 Algiers agreement between Iran and Iraq as the "basis" for peace, but he added that the question remaining is the order in which moves toward peace should take place. I believe, Fallahi stated, that the cease-fire should be brief and that "immediately and without any conditions the aggressor should leave our territory."

Comment on Islamic Delegation--An unattributed Tehran radio commentary noted the "special devastating qualities" of Ayatollah Khomeyni's recent speech to the Islamic Conference delegation in which he indicated that Iraq should withdraw its troops before any cease-fire. Since the Islamic Conference discredited its own Islamic credentials by listening to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn without protest and by adopting a "neutral position" on the Iran-Iraq conflict, Khomeyni ignored "political niceties," the radio said, and "strongly criticized" the leaders of the countries represented in the delegation. Neutrality in the war would be anti-Islamic because every aggressor is "blasphemous" from the Islamic point of view and should be confronted. Nevertheless, it would not be strange, the radio noted, if members of the delegation tried to end the war under "any circumstances without doing justice to the truth or suppressing the aggressive side." The delegation is also likely to "blindly overlook" the harm that will be done to Islam if the revolution is defeated, the radio added. The delegation should put Iraq under pressure to withdraw its forces from Iran and should condemn Iraq if it fails to do so. The radio stressed that the delegation should clarify its general attitudes toward the war.

An unattributed commentary by Ahvaz radio described the delegation members as "puppets and slaves" of the United States, which, aided by "bloodsucker" allies like Saddam Husayn and other "reactionaries" in the region, has sent a peace and compromise delegation to Iran while at the same time dropping napalm bombs in southern Iran. Describing the delegation members as "political mediators with no personality," the commentary criticized the Pakistani president and foreign minister in strong terms and described Habib Chatti and Guinea President Sekou Toure as "spineless pawns."

Egypt

Defense Minister Killed--Cairo radio reported that Field Marshal Ahmad Badawi, defense minister and armed forces commander in chief, was killed when his helicopter crashed during takeoff at Siwa area command's landing strip. Thirteen other senior officers, including nine major generals, were killed in the crash, which, according to MENA, citing the newspaper AL-AHRAM, is to be investigated by a high-ranking military committee.

New Magazine--MENA reported the appearance of the first issue of a new weekly magazine, MAY, which is published by President Anwar as-Sadat's National Democratic Party [NDP]. The news agency quoted As-Sadat as saying in an article in the first issue that it will not be a "propaganda mouthpiece or a means of justifying mistakes." MENA gave extensive coverage to material published in the new magazine, including items on Egypt's role in Middle East security and on the development of a "sound and constructive" opposition to or within the NDP, a denial of an impending Cabinet reshuffle, an allegation that Saudi Arabia has granted military facilities to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and a feature article by President as-Sadat highlighting his relationship with the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. It also reported in detail an article claiming that the Egyptian General Intelligence Department has foiled a Syrian plot to assassinate high-ranking Egyptians, sabotage Egyptian installations and bomb populated areas.

Egyptian-Israeli Relations

Citing MAY magazine, MENA expanded on earlier reports that Egypt had rejected an Israeli proposal to resume talks on Palestinian autonomy. According to MENA, the proposal was made by Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, who reportedly told the Egyptian ambassador to Israel that his government was prepared to make "major concessions" in order to reach an agreement before the Israeli general election. Egypt rejected the proposal because it did not want to interfere in the election. Jerusalem radio's English service later quoted sources "close to" Sharon as denying that he had "ever" offered the Egyptians far-reaching concessions on Palestinian autonomy.

Lebanon

Israeli Air Force planes attacked "terrorist bases" north of Tyre, Jerusalem radio reported. Beirut radio said the raid caused about 15 casualties, "mostly women and children," while the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio claimed the Israelis had hit residential and civilian areas.

Jordan

Prime Minister Mudar Badran told the National Consultative Council (NCC) that Syria's prestige will be restored only after its ruling group is "eliminated." In remarks reported by Amman radio, Badran also said that information received about the Jordanian charge d'affaires recently kidnapped in Beirut stated that the operation was planned by the Syrian defense squads because of their failure to carry out sabotage in Jordan. After the meeting, the NCC issued a statement, carried by PETRA-JNA, that condemned Syrian officials who are "resorting to organized crime" and denounced Syria's plan to assassinate Prime Minister Badran.

Pakistan

Karachi radio reported that a Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) Boeing 720 airliner, en route to Peshawar from Karachi, was hijacked and forced to land at Kabul airport. According to AFP, citing a report by the Pakistan news agency PPI, the hijacker, who said he is a member of the banned People's Party, demanded the release of political prisoners. Karachi radio's overseas service later reported that a Pakistani team, including the Civil Aviation Ministry director general and the PIA director, has flown to Kabul to cooperate with the Afghan authorities in trying to resolve the problem.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 041 *3 March 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Chatti Optimistic Toward Success of Talks A 1
Good Offices Committee Holds Talks in Tehran [cross-reference] A 1
'Arafat Statement Lauds Brezhnev Congress Speech [VOP] A 1
DPFLP Leader Urges No Dialogue With Jordan A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Paper Warns Against Western Intervention in Gulf [AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ 1 Mar] C 1

KUWAIT

Decree Issued Increasing Defense Ministry Budget C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

AN-NADWAH Views Thatcher Remarks on Gulf Security C 2

UAE

Paper Rejects Thatcher's Remarks on Gulf Security [AL-BAYAN 28 Feb] C 2

PDRY

Chairman Addresses 27 Feb CPSU Congress Session [cross-reference] C 3
World Students Federation Condemns Oman Exercises C 3
PFLO Radio Comments on Links Between Oman, Egypt C 4
Omani Exercise, U.S., British Gulf Policy Scored C 5

EGYPT

Badawi, Senior Officers Killed in Helicopter Crash D 1
As-Sadat Statement D 1
Reactions of 'Ali, Others D 1
Listing of Officers Killed D 2
Investigation Committee D 2
As-Sadat Speech at MAY Publishing House Ceremony D 3
As-Sadat Article in MAY Weekly Magazine 2 Mar D 9
'Ali Urges PLO To Form Provisional Government D 13
'Ali Views Egyptian-Israeli Talks, Arab Situation D 14

IRAQ

Good Offices Committee Holds Talks, Departs 2 Mar E 1
Initial Talks E 1
Second Session E 2
Saddam-Sekou Toure Meeting E 3
Third Meeting E 3
Departure From Baghdad E 3
Foreign Minister Statement E 3
Hammadi Sends Message on War to Nonaligned E 4
Armed Forces General Command Communique 263 E 4
Cooperation Talks Held With Bulgarian Delegation E 5
1 Mar Opening Talks E 5
2 Mar Ramadan Meeting E 5
Oil Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia, Kuwait E 6
Baghdad Cites AT-TAHRIR Attack on Syrian Regime E 6
Mullahs Endangering 'Forbearance of Iraqi Troops' E 6
Iraq Asked to Treat Captured Peshmerga as POW's E 7
[Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan]

JORDAN

Badran, NCC Make Statements on Syrian 'Plotting' F 1
Badran Statement F 1
NCC Statement F 3

SYRIA

Minister Sees Improving Relations With Jordan H 1
Al-Ahmar Addresses 27 Feb Session of CPSU Congress H 1
[cross-reference]
Bagdash Addresses 28 Feb Session of CPSU Congress H 1
[cross-reference]
Iraq Reportedly Resumes Pumping Oil via Syria H 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for Niger, Mali 28 Feb H 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Communique Issued on Visit by Congolese Delegation I 1
GDR Group Signs Joint Communique, Departs 25 Feb I 1
Report on Communique [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Feb] I 1
26 Feb Departure [ADN] I 2

LIBYA

Tehran Envoy Views Iraq-Iran War, U.S. Hegemony I 3
[Tehran KEYHAN 14 Feb]
Former Libyan Envoy Says Opposition Uniting I 4
Opposition Exiles Issue Press Communique 2 Mar I 4

SUDAN

SSU Central Committee Issues Final Statement I 5

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan People Mark Anniversary of SDAR 27 Feb I 8
Polisario Leader Speaks on SDAR Anniversary I 9
Reporter Views Conditions in SDAR on Anniversary I 9
[Paris LE MATIN 26 Feb]

ISRAEL

Cabinet Discusses Negev Plan, Envoy to Cairo N 1
Negev Redeployment [HA'ARETZ 2 Mar] N 1
Envoy Issue [HA'ARETZ 2 Mar] N
Air Force Hits Targets Northeast of Tyre 2 Mar N 1
Casualty Report N 2
Sharon Denies Report on Autonomy Concessions N 2
Begin Sends Condolence Message to As-Sadat N 3
Begin Tours New Quarters of Jerusalem 2 Mar N 3
February Poll Reflects Election Preferences [DAVAR 2 Mar] N 3
Results of Poll on Defense Budget Cuts Reported [HA'ARETZ 3 Mar] N 4
Bloch Commentary on Begin Tactics, U.S. Policy [DAVAR 27 Feb] N 4
Israel, Turkey Reduce Diplomatic Representative [MA'ARIV 3 Mar] N 6

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Council Adopts Resolutions on Aid, Security Q 1
Kodjo Questioned About SDAR's OAU Membership Q 1
Inter-African Socialist Society Charter Adopted Q 2

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Returns From Moscow; TASS Reports Cited R 1
Mengistu Meets With Zimbabwe Foreign Minister R 1
Eritrean Revolutionary Factions Plan Meeting R 2

KENYA

Moi Address Opens International Press Conference R 2

SOMALIA

President Siad Barre Sees 'U.S. Reluctance' R 5

TANZANIA

Nyerere Warns of 'Unprecedented' Food Shortages R 6
Food Imports R 6
Home Affairs Minister Addresses Economic Unrest R 6

UGANDA

President Denies Reported Expulsion of Kenyans R 7
Muwanga Attacks 'Divisive' Democratic Party R 7
Police Chief, Others Reportedly Suspended R 7

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Presidential Hopeful Pledges To Update Agreements S 1

CHAD

Goukouni To Begin Tour of Country on 10 Mar S 1

ZAIRE

Belgian Premier, Foreign Minister on 1-Week Visit S 2
Talks on Credit S 2
Banquet, Speeches S 2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

National Assembly Approves 1981 State Budget T 1

GHANA

Soldiers' Arrests Reported in Recent Coup Attempt T 2

IVORY COAST

National Assembly Adopts New, 'Austere' Budget T 3

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister Comments on OAU Meeting T 3
New Measures Against Drug Smugglers Announced T 3

NIGER

Kountche Returns From Official Visit to Mali T 4
Syrian Foreign Minister Arrives in Niamey T 4
Statement on Chad, Libya T 5

NIGERIA

Chadian Minister Delivers Message to Shagari T 5
CDR, Nigeria Sign Economic Cooperation Protocol T 5
Shagari Says DPRK Agricultural Assistance Welcome T 5
Soldiers Involved in Kaduna Clashes To Be Punished T 6
Conference Recommends Creating 11 New States T 6

SENEGAL

Diouf Rejects Suggestion of Early Elections T 6

UPPER VOLTA

Report on Zerbo Interview With AFRIQUE-ASIE T 6
Foreign Minister Says Country Needs Economic Aid T 7
[Paris LE CONTINENT 23 Feb]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Wants Improvement in Ties With USSR U 1
Foreign Minister Views Namibia, Foreign Policy U 1
[Paris LE CONTINENT 25 Feb]

SOUTH AFRICA

Official Denies Holding Soviet Spy for Exchange U 4
Television Channels for Black Communities Planned U 4

ZAMBIA

Kaunda, Mobutu Hold Talks in Lusaka 1 Mar U 4

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Addresses Regional, Domestic Issues 28 Feb U 5
Support for Liberation Forces U 5
Security, Economy U 5
Mugabe Addresses TU Congress Closing Session U 6
Briefs: Trade Agreements U 6

CHATTI OPTIMISTIC TOWARD SUCCESS OF TALKS

LD022256 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2135 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Jidda, 2 Mar (SPA)--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization and member of the good offices committee on the conflict between Iraq and Iran, has expressed his optimism with regard to the success of the talks which the committee had with officials in Iraq and Iran.

In a statement to the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY, Habib Chatti said: I am optimistic with regard to the success of the committee's task because the will for peace exists on both sides. However, the matter requires more effort. Habib Chatti said Iran has expressed its wish for the committee to continue its mission and its discussion of the conflict between the two countries. Iran wishes also to end the war with Iraq on certain conditions which Habib Chatti did not disclose. He said Iraq declared its readiness for a cease-fire and to solve the problem through direct or indirect negotiations with Iran. Iraq also welcomed the continuation of the committee's mission.

The secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization said the committee will meet in Jidda to assess the results of the talks in Tehran and Baghdad, and in the light of this assessment, will decide whether to return to Tehran and Baghdad or wait for another opportunity to probe the subject further. In principle, the committee will return to Tehran after analyzing the information it obtained during this tour.

The mediation committee under the chairmanship of the President of Guinea Ahmad Sekou Toure, returned to Jidda from Baghdad earlier today after visits to Iraq and Iran.

GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE HOLDS TALKS IN TEHRAN

For Tehran radio reportage on the activities of the Islamic Conference good offices committee in Iran from 28 February to 1 March, and interviews with Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti and Pakistani President Agha Shahi, see page I 3 of the Iran section in the 2 March South Asia DAILY REPORT.

'ARAFAT STATEMENT LAUDS BREZHNEV CONGRESS SPEECH

JN010806 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman, has highly appreciated the speech delivered by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

In a statement to TASS Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I and my comrades at the Palestinian command and the Palestinian people appreciate the speech and we highly value the constructive ideas and the practical proposals it contained on all international and local issues, particularly the Middle East issue and the Palestinian issue, to which the Soviet president gave full attention, especially in stressing the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to return, to determine their own fate and to establish their own independent state as well as the participation of the PLO in all efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

On my own behalf and that of the PLO Executive Committee, the Palestinian people and the Palestianian revolutionaries, we once again thank Leonid Brezhnev for the interest he has shown our cause in his speech. We consider this speech as being addressed to the entire world and not only to the 26th CPSU Congress and thus a friendly stand in support of our revolution, our people and their just struggle.

I would also like to stress his responsible tackling of international issues, which is part of the efforts the Soviet Union and the democratic and progressive peace-loving forces are exerting to achieve lasting world peace free of imperialism, Zionism, racism and colonialism, and to achieve prosperity and progress for the peoples.

DPFLP LEADER URGES NO DIALOGUE WITH JORDAN

JN281023 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Damascus, 28 Feb (INA)--The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] held a speech rally here last night on the 12th anniversary of its inception. Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and President Hafiz al-Asad's representative, delivered a speech at the rally in which he asserted that the Ba'th Party will continue to be loyal to the Palestinian revolution and the PLO and faithful to its national and pan-Arab responsibilities throughout the Arab arena for the sake of Palestine and the Arab nation, and will continue to build a united socialist Arab society.

DPFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah then made a speech in which he pointed out that the coming stage will witness fierce aggressive activities by the hostile front. He said that these activities will give prominence to the Jordanian role and offering it as an alternative to the national Palestinian option.

Hawatimah praised CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev's initiative on the Middle East, which stresses that any solution should be based on the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and of the rights of this people to self-determination and establishment of their independent state.

He called for vigilance against [words indistinct] by the Camp David partners and King Husayn, and for strengthening national Palestinian unity in the PLO. He also called for the suspension of any dialogue with the agent regime in Jordan.

Hawatimah stressed the Palestinian people's rejection of As-Sadat's call to form a provisional Palestinian government, since this is an exposed attempt to harm the PLO and in invitation to divide the Palestinian people's unity to peddle capitulatory solutions.

BAHRAIN

PAPER WARNS AGAINST WESTERN INTERVENTION IN GULF

GF011726 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 1 Mar 81 p 4

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Once again we shout at all Arabs and urge them to wake up and be alert to the conspiracies that have been plotted to impose a foreign mandate on the Arab world and particularly on the Gulf region in a plan to overwhelm the willpower of the region's states and usurp their freedom in handling their main wealth, oil.

We yell, calling for alertness and consciousness because these plans have been developing and advancing a step further each day; they gain more importance by time and become more defined with more serious dimensions. Such plans used to be limited to the thinking of a single state, namely, the United States. However, now we have discovered that there have been consultations and talks on this issue between the United States and some of its allies in Western Europe. This reminds us of the old treaties and agreements that used to exist among colonizers to distribute sovereignty and areas of influence, such as the Sykes-Picot agreement between Britain and France and the Yalta agreement among the allies who won World War II.

At the beginning we imagined that the United States alone entertained the idea of intervening in the Gulf and thus has been preparing the Rapid Deployment Force on the pretext of protecting oil supplies. However, we were surprised to hear British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher declare--following her talks with U.S. President Reagan--that Britain and France can participate with the United States in the formation of a permanent naval force for reinforcing security in the Gulf Region. Mrs Thatcher was enthusiastic about the idea. She considers Britain's participation in a multipartite force to be deployed in the Gulf natural and logical, because as she put it, this region is by no means new to the British.

So, we are obviously facing the start of a coordination among major Western states that aims at imposing a military sovereignty over the Gulf region. A military sovereignty will inevitably be followed by attempts to intervene in the political affairs of the region's states by virtue of the presence of the naval forces that traverse the Gulf waters and the waters next to them.

As the Gulf's Arab states have rejected the U.S. intentions of intervening in the Gulf by clearly declaring that they refuse all foreign intervention no matter where it comes from, the Gulf states are asked to declare their stands clearly, forcibly and decisively today before new developments occur. They are expected to warn all countries concerned against the serious repercussions of deploying their fleets in this sensitive region and thus rendering it an arena for competition among the superpowers.

KUWAIT

DECREE ISSUED INCREASING DEFENSE MINISTRY BUDGET

LD021116 Kuwait KUNA in English 1007 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Mar (KUNA)--An amiri decree has been issued in the latest edition of the official gazette sanctioning an additional 500 million dinars ($1.857 billion) for the budget of the Defence Ministry for the coming 7 years.

The additional budget was allotted at the recommendation of the Supreme Defence Council for strengthening the country's defence capabilities, providing the armed forces with advanced weapons and equipment and completing military installations.

The budget of the Defence Ministry for the fiscal year 1980/81 was 274 million dinars, 9.4 percent of the general state budget.

According to the decree 46 more million dinars will be added to the budgets of the ministries and public organisations to meet the work requirements.

Another 18 million dinars will be paid to the public servants in implementation of this month's decision by the government increasing salaries of its employees.

SAUDI ARABIA

AN-NADWAH VIEWS THATCHER REMARKS ON GULF SECURITY

LD010958 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Riyadh, 1 (SPA)--The newspaper AN-NADWAH comments editorially today on the statements made by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher the day before yesterday in Washington in which she touched on the question of security in the Gulf.

The paper writes that these statements have sparked off wide-scale angry reactions in the Gulf region, which totally rejects all attempts at interference in the affairs of the region and at imposing foreign hegemony and influence over it with a view to bringing back the monopolies which exploited the area under the pretext of protecting it.

The paper asks what new developments have now taken place to prompt Thatcher to call for the formation of a Western Rapid Deployment Force to be stationed in the Gulf. The paper also asks about what made Thatcher disregard the attitudes of the countries in the region which reject all foreign interference and which repeatedly have called on the superpowers to keep away from the Gulf and leave its peoples alone.

The paper reiterates the Gulf countries' repeated assertions that they are anxious to safeguard their own independence, to reject all forms of subservience and devote all their efforts and capabilities to protecting their wealth and using them to serve the interests of the region's peoples and the cause of peace, justice, security and prosperity in that region.

The paper adds that these statements do not aim at safeguarding any vital interests of the region but, in fact, aim at imposing domination, escalating tension and splitting the spheres of influence.

UAE

PAPER REJECTS THATCHER'S REMARKS ON GULF SECURITY

GF281940 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 28 Feb 81 p 16

[Editorial: Stay Away From the Gulf So That Its Security May Be Reinforced]

[Text] Margaret Thatcher's statement on Gulf security is a new addition--although not very new--to the fact that the superpowers do have ambitions in this vital region of the world.

It will not be a new thing to say--prior to comments by Gulf officials, who will soon comment on the British prime minister's statements, or even if we were to repeat their well-known statements--that the Gulf's security is the sole responsibility of the Gulf's peoples. All that we ask of the superpowers is to not intervene in the affairs of the region, and to help keep the region free from international conflicts and ambitions.

Mrs Thatcher's statements gain extra importance because she made them before the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, during their talks. Her statements gain a maximum degree of importance by the fact that she linked the British stand to the French stand, namely that the two countries will participate with the United States in forming a permanent naval force for reinforcing the security of the Gulf region.

This implies that the stand is within the framework of a general Western policy that is opposed to Eastern policy, which is represented in the known Soviet ambitions in the region, manifested in the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Ambitions from here and ambitions from there--all this occurs in the name of Gulf security. Mrs Thatcher has even gone further in casting doubt on the stands of the region's states when she said that the information of the permanent force cannot be achieved without the approval and cooperation of the region's states.

Naturally, the region's states do not approve of transforming the Gulf into an arena for international conflict, cold at times, and inflamed at others. If the approval of the region's states were to be sought, as has been claimed, the answer is known and the stand of these states is clear and known too.

In part of her statement Mrs Thatcher says: We have naval units there, and so do our French friends. We have been in the region for a long time--this is not new to us.

True, but things have changed much since the peoples of this region became independent. Since then they have become their own masters, responsible for their decisions and interested in their security, sovereignty and resources.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES 27 FEB CPSU CONGRESS SESSION

For Moscow reportage on the speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, at the 27 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress, see the supplement to the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 040, Supplement 005.

WORLD STUDENTS FEDERATION CONDEMNS OMAN EXERCISES

LD281614 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The World Students Federation, in the name of millions of students in the world, has condemned the joint military maneuvers in Oman by the agent regimes of As-Sadat and Qabus and the American Pentagon. This came in a cable received by the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union from the secretariat of the World Students Federation. The cable expressed the full solidarity of the World Students Federation with the people, youth and students of Democratic Yemen against these maneuvers which constitute a provocation directed against the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen.

The Democratic Yemeni Youth Union had sent a number of cables to Arab and world progressive youth organizations which called on them to announce their condemnation of the American military maneuvers in the area with the agent regime of Qabus and As-Sadat's forces there, and to support the call of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, for holding a summit conference of states of the Gulf, the Peninsula and the Horn of Africa with the aim of completely clearing the area of foreign military bases.

PFLO RADIO COMMENTS ON LINKS BETWEEN OMAN, EGYPT

LD271224 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 26 Feb 81 EA

[Station commentary: "Why Is Zawawi in Cairo?"]

[Text] Brothers: At a time when all the resolutions of Arab and Islamic conferences proclaim the need to boycott As-Sadat's traitorous regime in Egypt, we see the agent regime in Muscat reinforcing its ties with As-Sadat and his regime, in that it is not content merely for its embassy in Cairo to remain open but from time to time it also sends official delegations to Egypt to hold talks with the traitorous regime of As-Sadat. The presence in Cairo of the minister of [state for] foreign affairs of the agent regime, Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, is only proof of Qabus and his regime's defiance of Arab and local public opinion, which demands a boycott of the treasonous regime in Muscat. But if the cause is known, wonder (?becomes futile), as the Arab proverbs say.

Qabus (?and) As-Sadat are two faces of the same coin and the similarity in stands and conduct reveals a similarity in personality. Here are some examples in this regard: When As-Sadat signed the capitulatory Camp David accords, the Qabus agent regime came out in support and encouragement of them. This support for the accords did not remain in the [word indistinct] of the regime in Muscat but it stood alone [word indistinct] at the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad against the boycott resolutions issued by this conference. Thus it proved that it went to Baghdad to represent the viewpoint of As-Sadat. Its reservations in Baghdad on the resolutions issued in this connection are but one aspect of the agentry which has become clear in the conduct of the agent and his traitorous regime in Muscat.

When As-Sadat and his regime made arrangements to grant military bases in the Egyptian territories to the United States, Qabus sent his invitations to all the West European states, headed by the United States, offering them Oman's territory in which to establish whatever they wished to establish, namely military bases, under the slogan of military facilities. (?He explained) a technical security plan, known as the Hormuz Strait plan, which America, Britain, West Germany and Japan has requested to increase their presence in the Gulf area and the Arabian Peninsula.

This traitorous Qabus invitation was manifested by the [fact that] the United States obtained firm and permanent military bases in Al-Masirah Island and the Musandam area which overlooks the Strait of Hormuz and military facilities in numerous Omani ports and airports in all the districts of the sultanate. In this action, the two regimes are equal in that America obtained from As-Sadat the (Ras Banas) base, which lies on the Red Sea, and military facilities in other Egyptian ports and airports. Two months ago, the As-Sadat regime carried out joint military maneuvers with the American forces on Egyptian territory. He was followed by Qabus on the same path.

Is this not open defiance of the Arab masses which both the regimes (?follow)? Is it not necessary for the Arab regimes to put Qabus and his regime in the same basket as As-Sadat, for he is the one who carries out whatever the traitorous ruler of Egypt initiates? Their silence about and disregard for these practices which Qabus and his agent regime carry out are deemed as treason against the entire Arab nation. For this reason it is a duty to stand against him and to boycott him in the same way as the traitorous regime of As-Sadat is treated.

OMANI EXERCISE, U.S., BRITISH GULF POLICY SCORED

LD012204 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 Feb 81 EA

[Text] It has been reported that Gulf diplomatic sources in Abu Dhabi have confirmed that important consultations and contacts are taking place among the states in the region to adopt a unified stand on the statements made by the British prime minister, Thatcher, in Washington and her call to form a permanent naval force drawn from the United States, Britain and France to strengthen so-called security in the Gulf region.

These sources have told QATAR NEWS AGENCY correspondents in Abu Dhabi that the Gulf region states had earlier denounced the U.S. and Western military presence in the Gulf region. They appealed to the states in the region to adopt a unified stand against the British-American-French threats.

Meanwhile, the day before yesterday, three newspapers published in the UAE condemned the aggressive statements made by the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, on Gulf security. The paper said that Thatcher's talk about the need for her country's and France's participation with the United States in forming a permanent naval force to strengthen peace in the Gulf region is no more than a neocolonialist call. AL-BAYAN explained that Thatcher's words concealed aggressive intentions. AL-FAJR said that Thatcher must abandon her hysterical outbursts on what she alleged to be Gulf security.

AL-KHALIJ expressed its disapproval of the British prime minister's statement and said that Margaret Thatcher was quite capable of speaking about such while our resources and our future generation's reserves flow into her treasury. The three papers appealed for a serious Arab stand against these statements, which were aimed at achieving the interests of the West and imperialism in the region.

It will be recalled that the agent Qabus had appealed to the imperialist states to form a joint naval force under the command of U.S. imperialism to protect so-called Gulf security. This treacherous appeal was opposed by the states in the region.

The British prime minister's call came at a time when the aggressive U.S. Rapid Deployment Force was conducting military exercise on Omani territory in collaboration with the forces of puppet Qabus and the forces of As-Sadat's regime in Oman. This was opposed and widely disapproved of by the peoples of the region and their nationalist regimes and forces and by the progressive regimes in the Arab world and elsewhere.

The U.S. military exercises in Oman were announced soon after the Islamic summit attended by puppet Qabus. The summit declared that the security of the Gulf region belonged to its states and called for securing the region against international conflicts.

The hostile exercises in Oman came after the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council to which puppet Qabus belongs, the same Qabus who opened the waters and territory of Oman to the aggressive U.S. forces of the Pentagon, thereby leaving the security of the region open to new threats that may lead it to a conflagration whose consequences cannot be foreseen. The states of the region ought to ward off these threats before they get out of control.

BADAWI, SENIOR OFFICERS KILLED IN HELICOPTER CRASH

As-Sadat Statement

NC021954 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1937 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA)--Defense Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi was martyred in a helicopter crash this afternoon. The president of the republic has issued the following statement:

With extreme sadness and sorrow and with faith in God's will and destiny, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat mourns the death of Lt Ger Ahmad Badawi, defense minister and commander in chief of the armed forces, and his heroic comrades who were martyred in a painful incident while they were performing their sacred duty in defending the nation and watching over its security and safety.

The historic role which Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi and his dutiful comrades carried out in the glorious October war is a role which Egypt and the Arab nation will always remain proud of as an example of heroism and sacrifice for the sake of God, the homeland and honor. It will be a source of inspiration for the coming generations of the sons of the nation and a shining sign along the path of devotion in the love of the homeland and in loyalty. We implore God to bestow his mercy on the great deceased and on his companions, give them the status of martyrs and allow them into his paradise.

Defense Minister and Commander in Chief Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, together with 13 officers of the armed forces, boarded a military helicopter this afternoon to inspect some field formations. On take off, the helicopter collided with a solid object and it fell. Lieutenant General Badawi and his comrades were killed.

President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a decree promoting Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi to the rank of field marshal and his comrades, who were martyred, to the next higher rank. The military funeral will start at 1430 tomorrow from the Defense Ministry at the Al-Qubbah bridge. We belong to God and to him we will return.

Reactions of 'Ali, Others

NC022116 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The armed forces mourned the death of Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi in a statement which says:

With extreme sadness and sorrow the armed forces--commanders, officers, soldiers and employees--mourn the death of their commander in chief and one of the heroes of the glorious October war, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi Sayyid Ahmad, the defense and war production minister.

The deceased and an elite of the armed forces officers were carrying out their duty among the soldiers until the moment the Lord took them unto himself following a painful incident. What consoles the armed forces is that these martyrs have left their clear impressions in the various positions of work in the armed forces. Their memory will remain eternal in the heart of every fighter and in the conscience of the Egyptian soldiery. May God bestow His mercy on the deceased and his comrades and may He allow them into His paradise.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali learned of the martyrdom of Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi during the meeting of the People's Assembly Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee tonight. 'Ali made the following statement:

I learned of the martyrdom of Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi and a group of the most outstanding Egyptian commanders while carrying out their duty to their homeland with great sorrow. It saddens me to mourn to the Arab and Islamic nations and to Egypt the death of one of their dearest sons and most outstanding commanders, whose role in the October war was an example of modern Egyptian soldiery which can never be forgotten.

'Ali added that Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi was the best example of fruitful and constructive cooperation and of loyalty in the duty toward his nation and the Egyptian people. I implore God to bestow His mercy on the lieutenant general and his dutiful comrades who carried out their duty in all loyalty and sincerity and whose hearts were full of pride and dignity for Egypt and the Arab nation. I also extend my profound condolences to the family of the deceased and the families of the commanders who were martyred in this painful incident.

Chairman of the People's Assembly Arab Affairs Committee Muhammad Hamid Mahmud has also made a statement in which he expressed his deep sorrow for Egypt's loss of one of its most outstanding commanders with his comrades, who scored victories during their life and who were martyred while carrying out their sacred duty of building the Egyptian and Arab strength in order to defend peace and safeguard the dignity of the Egyptian and Arab man.

Listing of Officers Killed

NC022141 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Field Marshal Badawi, defense minister and commander in chief of the armed forces, and 13 other senior armed forces officers were martyred today in a helicopter accident; the crew members and the defense minister's secretary escaped death.

The incident occurred while the helicopter was taking off from the landing strip of the area command at Siwah. The helicopter's blade struck a lamppost causing the helicopter to crash to the ground; the helicopter was destroyed and the field marshal was killed.

The following officers were martyred in the crash: Staff Maj Gen Fa'iq 'Ali Fa'iq Sabbur, commander of the western military district; Staff Maj Gen Salah Qasim, chief of staff of the western military district; Maj Gen Jalal Sirri, director of the Engineering Department; Maj Gen Ahmad Fu'ad, director of the Signals Department; Maj Gen 'Atiyyah Mansur, head of the Supplies and Provision Department; Maj Gen Muhammad Hishmat Jadu, head of the Training Department; Maj Gen Muhammad Ahmad al-Mughrabi, deputy chief of the Organization and Administration Department; Maj Gen Fawzi ad-Dissuqi, director of the Military Works Department; Maj Gen Muhammad Hasan, director of the Water Department; Staff Brig Gen Muhammad as-Sa'di 'Ammar, from the Armed Forces Operations Department; Staff Col Muhammad Ahmad Wahbi from the Defense Ministry; Nazim Musharraf, from the Military Intelligence Department; Col Majid Mandur from the western district command.

The four crew members of the helicopter and the defense minister's secretary escaped death.

A number of military planes will take foreign and local news agency correspondents and newspapers, radio and television reporters to the scene of the crash at 0900 tomorrow to cover the incident.

Investigation Committee

NC030651 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0628 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA)--AL-AHRAM today reports that a high-ranking military committee was set up yesterday to investigate the circumstances in which a helicopter carrying Lieutenant General Badawi and 13 commanders of the armed forces crashed.

AS-SADAT SPEECH AT MAY PUBLISHING HOUSE CEREMONY

NC011547 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1242 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at the 1 March ceremony marking the laying of the cornerstones of the MAY Publishing House and 10 Ramadan City--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Kinsmen and relatives: Blessed and good greetings. As usual we are meeting in this place to establish a new ambitious edifice. We are meeting today not only to celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of the MAY Publishing and Printing House, but also to lay down the cornerstone of the 10 Ramadan [6 October] City.

You will remember that not only were cornerstones laid but buildings were set up in As-Sadat city. As the minister of reconstruction said, the citizens have begun to take residence in the 15 May City near Hulwan and in the 10 Ramadan City; the construction of the latter city is about to be completed.

We have also heard the reconstruction minister speak about new industries and new employment opportunities. He spoke about the City of Hope and the City of Peace, which I will be visiting after my session with you. The City of Peace lies in the Bani Suwayf-Al-Fayyum-Al-Jizah triangle. It is very close to the Nile and to the built-up areas. It can absorb tens of thousands of people.

According to our plans the changing of the map of Egypt is inescapable. This change will be in the interests of the people of Egypt and will enable every young man and every girl to possess a happy home in every sense of the word. I studied this matter with them and I demanded that the home should really be a happy one, in all its contents.

We must rise, as the people in Europe, the United States, Canada and Australia rose, to achieve prosperity. This is our battle; it is a battle of building prosperity and not of building up conflict, as some of the generations which practiced politics did in the past and which want the deficiency to continue by their continued practice of politics.

Our battle is no longer a battle against the imperialist; we ousted the imperialist on 23 July 1952. Our battle is not a battle against the corrupt parties; we ended this battle on 23 July. Our battle is not a battle against a ruler who harmed the reputation of Europe; we ended this battle on 23 July and we also ended foreign rule then.

However, there are some who still have illusions about gaining power. The world "power" was used in the past to describe the existing regime which was headed by the imperialist, who was followed by the king, by the corrupt parties and by the pashas. There are some who are still thinking about deficiency. Since 23 July 1952, approximately 39 years ago, all of this has been ended.

Our present battle is a battle which would be waged by any civilized people. This is a battle waged to ensure prosperity for the citizens and to build a happy home for the Egyptian family.

As I sit with you in this place, I recall a page from the memory of my past. In my past we fought to crush British colonialism, the parties, the pashas of government house and of the parties for the freedom of Egypt. Around the beginning of 1942 I was an officer in the armed forces. We had mapped out our plans, particularly since Rommel had advanced beyond El Alamein.

You have already heard me say that we had contacted the Germans. We established the proviso that if we gained our full independence in return we would fight on their side, should the need arise. The reason for our proviso was that Egypt was to be the prize of Mussolini, Il Duce. Il Duce had also announced in Rome that he was preparing a white horse on which he would make his entry into Cairo.

Entering Cairo was then possible because Rommel had finally overrun and crushed a whole British Army; namely, the 8th Army. Rommel paused at El Alamein in preparation for the subsequent phase. The road to Alexandria, and to Cairo as well, was open.

In those days Egypt was ruled by the 4 February government. We also wanted to avenge ourselves. We wanted to do so not because we supported the king: Never. The reason, however, was that the king represented Egypt. Therefore, how could we condone Britain attacking any symbol of Egypt, regardless of whether or not this symbol was corrupt?

I contacted the Germans, who arranged a rendezvous for them to pick up 'Aziz al-Misri from a palace only a few kilometers from the venue of our present meeting: the rendezvous was to be at Jabal Ruzzah. They pinpointed this place for me on the map.

The surprising thing was that they had selected this place; we did not select if for them. Germany then wielded considerable knowledge of the Egyptian deserts. Perhaps you remember several incidents in which German scout parties operated in the western desert prior to World War II. Some of these scout parties strayed and planes were sent to search for them. Because they had fully studied our western desert they specified this place--only a few kilometers from here. Certainly, I was the first to go in a car to see this place. God willed that I should pass through this very same place in 1942 on my way to the place where a German plane was scheduled to land in our country. 'Aziz al-Misri was to board this plane while a consignment of arms which we had asked for was unloaded. We had asked for these arms to meet the requirements of the plan we had worked out at that time. Our plan called for not allowing even one Englishman to leave Cairo. Never.

The reason for formulating our plan was that the government then in power was the 4 February government. It was installed by the force of British bayonets, as Ahmad Mahir, may God rest his soul, had said. What were the Germans to do, since the government had been brought about by force of British bayonets and tanks? Furthermore, Rommel had reached El Alamein. Should Rommel enter Cairo, what would Egypt's fate be? We took it upon ourselves to shape this destiny. We made contacts.

Reasons beyond our control then indeed arose. The British and the Egyptian Army intelligence became alert and they forced me to leave Cairo for the western desert, for a place in the immediate vicinity of Marsa Matruh.

The number two man after me, 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Abd ar-Ra'uf, and his colleague, Husayn Dhu al-Fiqar, then took over this task. They failed to reach the place. They decided upon the famous plane operation to enable 'Aziz al-Misri to travel from the airport. Indeed, had it not been for an error made by a maintenance technician the plane would have taken off and 'Aziz al-Misri would have reached his destination.

The reason I related this story is that this is really only the second time that I have come to this place since 1942--and we are now in 1981. In other words, this period spans around 39 years. However, this time I come to this place with ambition and hope for modern Egypt. I do not come to fight Britain: Never. Britain has become a friend; Yes!

You have heard me say that during the October war I secretly bought sensitive electronic equipment used for locating artillery [tanshin al-midfa'iyah], which the Soviet Union had refused to give me from Britain; they knew that I was going to use it; Britain is a friend.

All the landmarks of old colonialism and the areas of influence and so on and so forth have been removed because, as Taha Husayn, God rest his soul, had said, I was attracted by some of his expressions [as heard]. Taha Husayn had written: The people see you in the way you view yourself: If you view yourself as being strong, then you will appear strong before the people.

If you see yourself as being disgraceful, then you will be held disgraced before the people. Bascially, what this means is that the matter is associated with how the person views himself.

I regret to say here that some are still suffering from a split personality. They want to portray Egypt to the world as a state with no stability, no institutions and no democracy. All this because they are sick and because, in the words of Taha Husayn, they picture themselves in a disgraceful way. This is because any Egyptian who portrays Egypt to the world in the images prompted by the sick group in fact portrays what is in himself. They want to give the impression that Egypt is not the country of stability, democracy, safety and security, in a region where the big and small struggle. Even our Arab brothers around us have police states. The army in Syria blows up areas and kills women and children. There is also the Iraqi-Iranian war, and everything else around us in the Arab world--police states. The sick few, because of their lack of respect for themselves, want to portray their sickness in this way.

This was the first thing I told the editors of the MAY Publishing House when I met with them for 6 successive hours in Ismailia. I entrusted them with three matters: The first, belief in God almighty and self-confidence. Belief in God so that life will follow a straight course. We are living in this part of the world where faith flows in our blood. In our country belief in God and self-confidence are our pillars. They flow in our blood. Belief in God and self-confidence will help us to end the sickness which has hit some of the weak ones and made them portray their country in a way which is very far from the truth. It is the disgraceful picture of themselves that they are attempting to export abroad.

This is why I demanded that faith in God and self-confidence should be the first prerequisite for publishing in the MAY house daily newspapers, magazines, bulletins and books. Faith in God will make our life, as God almight wants, one of construction, honor, strength and sincerity. Self-confidence would be the answer to all these sick people around us. We have matured. We do not want anybody to ever exploit the means of publication, printing or writing in order to try and shake self-confidence, particularly after our armed forces' heroic performance in the October war and after ending Egypt's presence in the spheres of influence--in other words, Egypt's subservience to one of the world powers or its submission to rulers who had expressed the parties views before 23 July and who had not only lost self-confidence but had also humiliated themselves before a secretary of the British Embassy and not the ambassador. The pashas humiliated themselves before a secretary of the British Embassy. This was a disgraceful action which prompted us to carry out the 23 July revolution. From this house we want to stress to them our faith in God and our confidence in ourselves.

We will sit at all levels and we will take our issues in our own hands. If I have an issue with Israel, who shall I entrust it to? Do I leave it to a guardian to come and decide on my behalf because I am not mature enough? No! Egypt matured 7,000 years ago. Self-confidence, after faith in God, prompted us to take our issues in our own hands. Moreover, it behooves us not to allow anybody to handle any of the major issues of the Arab or Islamic homeland without warning him and putting him on the right path. This is my understanding of faith in God and self-confidence: We will sit at all levels with the greatest and smallest states, fully confident of ourselves. As Taha Husayn, may God bless his soul, said: We will explain to anyone with whom we sit, whether he represents a great or small power, that we are strong, so that the person we sit with, whether he represents a great or small power, may realize that we are actually strong. This is what is being done now, God be praised. Egypt has assumed a position in this world which many envy.

This is the first prerequisite of the MAY house. As for the second prerequisite, I told them: Adhere to the heritage of this country and what it taught us.

This heritage has taught us that Egypt is one country, one people, one history and one destiny; this is one of Egypt's characteristics. The aggressors and colonialists had invaded Egypt and Egypt continued to be ruled for 2000 years by foreign rulers before 23 July 1952. Egypt was never assimilated by the foreigners, but the foreigners, the invaders and the colonialists were assimilated by Egypt. Egypt has remained as it was: one people and one country. That is why I was very eager to clarify to our people, kinsmen and the entire world that we do not accept the advocates of division or the advocates who strike at national unity--whether this is done by political slogans or by attempting to exploit religion.

We all know how sedition would have become worse because of the blind fanaticism of some Egyptians in our church. In 10 Ramadan City the church was established near the mosque, thanks to Egypt and the decision of Egypt and no other. In 10 Ramadan City, we heard that there is a church beside the mosque, and near the MAY Publishing House there is a church near the mosque. [applause] No one asked for this and we did not do this in response to a particular request submitted to us. Never. This is Egypt. Maybe the elements of the corrupt sedition in our church will consider this and take for itself the right course. We will never allow either the Christian side or the Islamic side to exploit religion in order to strike national unity and attempt to sow sedition or division. I have heard about the behavior of some Islamic groups and I am seriously thinking about it now. God willing, I shall refer this subject to the people to get their views on it, as I have always accustomed our people.

As I have said, the second prerequisite is Egypt's heritage and traditions. The second prerequisite is simply the spirit of the family which means that in Egypt we must return to the spirit of the family. This is Egypt and this is what Egypt's heritage has taught us. We are all one family in the villages. We work together, we exchange everything with one another and we share our sorrows and our happiness. This is Egypt's character. When, in an exceptional period, we deviated from this, we saw how we were almost on the edge of the abyss.

Today we are returning to the spirit of the family. As I have told you, I shall continue to be happy and proud that I am at the head of the family before being the president of the republic. Rank and position do not tempt me, but what tempts me is the spirit of the family.

The third prerequisite which I have asked the members of the MAY Publishing to adhere to--the first prerequisite, as I have said, was belief in God and self confidence; the second being Egypt with its values, traditions, patience, nobility and, simply, the spirit of the family--the third prerequisite is awareness of our history so that no one will be able to falsify history for our future generations. I have asked the members of the MAY Publishing House to adhere to the third prerequisite so as to remedy the sick ones in our society who have been humiliated. When one listens to them one can find that they have been humiliated. God forbid that Egypt should be humiliated. They are humiliated.

With the MAY Publishing House and the third prerequisite the people will see us as being strong in the published word: the bulletin, the newspaper, the magazine, the book and in everything that is written. Everyone who reads will know that we are strong and that there is no room today for imaginary heroisms that depict that there are forces against the government and the country: Never. The people have said their word in everything that we did. The people's word, after God almighty, is supreme. The people's will always comes from that of God almighty. Thus, there is no disagreement on any political line except in those sick minds. It saddens me, however, to hear every now and then about imaginary battles with the government. Why? The government has no time for such trivialities. If some think that we have time, they are mistaken.

I have time for the building of a new city, a new house and a tunnel that connects Sinai with Egypt. I have time for intensive cultivation, for the new cities about which I have spoken, for the production of food, for solving the housing problem and for building prosperity. Neither I nor the states has time for illusory heroics and attempts by some to fabricate something in the hope that the poeole would remember them after they have landed in the corners of oblivion. I was surprised that in the press syndicate--we are here in the MAY house--I was very surprised that there were some trying to convey the matter as a battle with the state. The states has no battle with any of its compatriots and subjects. Let this be a clear rule. The state has no quarrel at all with any of its compatriots or subjects. If some choose to fabricate imaginary battles, then they have to bear the responsibility for what they do. I have said it already and I say it again, that the journalists' syndicate, or the leaders of the journalists' syndicate, should represent the majority of the journalists. Is there a battle here? Those fabricating battles want the journalists' syndicate to be headed by those who only represent trends which were rejected by the people in a public referendum, and which I reject. I say it to you all, and my people and my sons the journalists will hear it: There is no place for any heathen communist in the leadership of any work in this country that has to do with the formulation of public opinion. [applause] There is no place for any heathen communist in any place formulating public opinion. I think that the information media and the press are primary media in formulating public opinion.

If we make such a statement, would a battle ensue between the state and one of the state's vocational unions? Never! All the state is asking for is that a union representing all the journalists should represent a majority of them, not just the sick-minded minority. Because this minority has insulted itself, it is trying to project this image as one representing Egypt. This will not happen. The reason is that everyone throughout the world realizes what Egypt really is.

We say: The state tells its journalist sons: Do not allow anyone to insult himself and then to project the image of this insult to the world as the image of an undignified Egypt. If they do not agree to act this way, then they deviate from the people. This is because our people do not accept indignity to be their image. Our people do not condone the exploitation of the word democracy for the perpetration of shameless of obscene acts. Our people do not approve of the exploitation of the pen--and God almighty swore by the pen.

You have heard me say that I believe land to be the most immortal and honorable of the creations of God almighty--the pen ranks next. God almighty swore by the pen. Nun [Arabic letter]. By the pen and by the record which men write. [Koranic verse] Our people and the state refuse to accept that this holy pen should be exploited in settling scores, propagating atheism or creating imaginary battles which only exist in the minds of this humiliated group. This group insists on projecting its image as a humiliated group. It also tries to project Egypt's image to the whole world as a humiliated Egypt. Those who are humiliated are these sick-minded people.

I tell my journalist sons: I never fear anything when I am right. Every one of them also has the right to question me, because it is required of a Muslim ruler. Every citizen has the right to question me in my capacity as a Muslim ruler of this country.

I tell all of them that, by God, should things, or should I, go back to 1973, I would not make a decision different from the one I made then. I decided at that time to remove 120 journalists and to transfer them to the Information Authority. I did not cut off their salaries. However, and while I was preparing for the battle, I wanted to say: Journalists of Egypt, take pity on Egypt.

Lebanon does not lend an example--and it has become clear what Lebanon, its press and its democracy are. In the past, people sang in praise of Lebanon's democracy. This reality has become clear: The Lebanese press has never been a free press. Now everybody knows that, as in the past, the Lebanese press accepts bribes and every publishing house has financiers from outside Lebanon. We all know these things. Is this a free press? What has Lebanese democracy culminated in? The president of the republic is a Christian Maronite. The prime minister is a Sunni Muslim. The speaker of the house of representatives is a Shi'ite Muslim. Posts are distributed in this way.

Is this democracy? It is sectarianism which is worse than the parties; it is hundreds of times worse than blind tribalism. I tell my sons the journalists: There has never been and there will never be a [free] press in Lebanon because they are all agents. There has never been democracy in Lebanon. The Lebanese are perhaps learning now, because in building their new state they are following our course of sound democracy.

I asked my sons, the men of MAY in Ismailia, to establish these three pillars: Faith in God and self-confidence in everything published by this house; faith in Egypt, its values and soil, summed up in one word: the Egyptian family, where each citizen feels with his brother and sister; and a knowledge of history. I asked my sons, the men of MAY to set a target for themselves. I said that we must learn our history and not isolate ourselves, that we must allow nobody to try to invent a history for us or misinterpret our history. I asked my sons in Ismailia to follow the example of the national party's newspaper. The newspaper was called ASH-SHA'B [The People], and it appeared in 1914. What a difference between it and the name given today to a newspaper which is also, regrettably, called ASH-SHA'B. I asked my sons, the men of MAY, to follow the example.

In 1914, as you know, Egypt was proclaimed a protectorate. The British dismissed the Khedive in 1914 and proclaimed their protection of Egypt. General Maxwell, as you know, declared martial law on 2 November. When Egypt was proclaimed a protectorate a leaflet was issued to this effect by the British high commissioner. Ar-Rafi'i, may God bless his soul, used to edit the newspaper in the name of the national party. This was our history and party. A military order was issued proclaiming the protectorate. The martial law was issued first and then came the proclamation of the protectorate. The decision by Great Britain proclaiming the protectorate stipulated that the proclamation be published in all the newspapers on 26 December. What did Ar-Rafi'i, the chief editor of the ASH-SHA'B newspaper--the organ of the national party--do? He suspended the publication of the newspaper on 25 December so as not to publish the decision proclaiming the protectorate on 26 December. He never used the name ASH-SHA'B again, but published AL-AKHBAR newspaper later. I asked my sons of the MAY Publishing House to follow this example when I mentioned the three prerequisites: Know your history.

The journalists must also know their history and not the imaginary battles they are presently trying to incite. They must know that there was a journalist and a newspaper for all of Egypt, because in 1914 there was only the national party and the struggle waged by Mustafa Kamil and Muhammad Farid against the Khedive. When the doors of the party's newspaper were closed he decided to stop it so that he would not have to publish the proclamation of Egypt as a protectorate. This newspaper had a high circulation, and was bought by every Egyptian because it expressed the views of the people.

This is what I said, and if it is opposed by anyone, let him return to his senses, because I have no fight with anyone. I will only fight with someone who would try to harm Egypt or portray it as a humiliated country when, in fact, it is dear to him, to his sons and to the whole world. I have talked a great deal to you, but the occasion prompted many things.

Since 1942, that is, for 39 years, I have been on the move. I looked for a place to meet with the Germans in order to get some weapons and to fulfill my promise not to permit any British soldier from leaving Cairo as a price for Egypt's independence from Italy, where El Duce announced and boasted that he was preparing a white horse for the entry into Egypt.

Look how we are living now. Today we are living through a battle of construction and building prosperity. Here, in this place, a new city will be built, God willing, that is estimated to accomodate a population of 500,000 by the year 2,000, God willing. The same thing will take place in As-Salam City, where I will go today by plane. Today there are several new cities, intensive agriculture, industry being built on a sound basis, plentiful food production and life being made easier.

Yesterday, Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid announced the crop prices. In fact, I was angry. Not because he raised the prices, but because we should have waited until we have controlled the prices, the goal toward which we are heading. I wanted him to wait until after we controlled the prices before announcing the prices, because 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid not only has the task crop rices but also several projects regarding the needy employees of the state and public sector. However, until we control prices through popular development, [Minister 'Abd al-Majid can announce the prices] so that no one can exploit the situation and raise the prices.

As I said and promised, thank God: From the land that is clean and good, by the will of its cherisher, springs up produce, after its kind. But from the land that is bad, springs up nothing but that which is niggardly. [Koranic verse] Thank God, our country is good. I pray to God Almighty to make this place, this new city in Egypt, good and grant all our new cities and societies the best fruit and make Egypt a safe and secure country. May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

AS-SADAT ARTICLE IN MAY WEEKLY MAGAZINE 2 MAR

NC021113 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA)--"During my long acquaintance with Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir there were times when I could not understand him nor approve of some of his actions but my feelings for him remained the same, feelings of love and only love, because I will continue to be indebted to him all my life." With this passage, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat began his weekly article "I Have Known Them," published in the first edition of the magazine MAY today. The following is the text of the article:

There are two places in this world where a man cannot escape from himself: war and prison. In cell No 54, I lived with myself, stuck with it day and night. It was a horrifying sense of loneliness, with no way out except to live with myself, and I did. However, despite this, I could not reach the depth of my soul, as if something was standing between it and me--gloom from which I had suffered for a long time but could not quite understand because I could not cast light on it.

When in prison they allowed us books, magazines and newspapers. I fell on them and began devouring them and finding something new in every line, opening vistas I never knew before. My intense reading not only opened more mental and emotional horizons for me, but also helped me know myself better. I was able to get rid of a nervous crisis that had long afflicted me because of my arrest at 0200 in the morning in bitterly cold weather, in 1942 and 1946. I was unable to understand the nature of this crisis but I always felt that it was disturbing my spiritual peace, until I entered prison and lived with myself; that was, when this agony came to the surface automatically. One week in prison is enough for that to happen.

The credit for ridding myself of this crisis goes to an article in the READER'S DIGEST by an American psychiatrist. The gist of the article, or rather the conclusion reached by that psychiatrist after 24 hours of experience was that at any stage in his life man is subject to shock which makes him feel that everything around is closer like being in a prison with no way out. The first way out of this prison is for one to know what is bothering him, and the second is faith and the meaning of faith--looking at something painful that happens as a matter of destiny which must be faced and endured. That way you can conquer its effects. You must not think that there is no solution to any problem, because there is always a solution. Why? Because of your faith in God, who created you for a role to play in this life. Your creator is not evil at all, he is good, and he is not the frightening tyrant that the shaykh portrays in the village book.

The ideal relationship between man and God cannot be built on fear, or on reward and punishment. It must be built on a much nobler value, namely friendship. Mercy, justice and love are qualities of God. He can do anything because He is the source of everything. If you take Him as a friend, He gives you assurance; you love Him and He loves you under all circumstances.

The psychiatrist's analysis not only solved my nervous shock complex, but opened for me unlimited horizons of love in my relationship with the world that were hitherto dormant. The prison experience and suffering brought all this to the fore and made love the main source of all my actions and feelings.

Because of this and because I was now full of confidence and reassurance, I was not shaken for one moment by the fluctuating events throughout my life. Love never let me down, not even once. It always triumphed in the end.

This is the story, or part of it, of my relations with Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir: During the 18 years I was with him, there were times when I could not understand him or some of his behaviour. Nevertheless, my feelings toward him remained the same: love and love alone. Some have been wondering how I managed to spend this long period with 'Abd an-Nasir without having a falling out--along the same lines of what happened between him and his colleague. Thus, a foreign correspondent in London asked me if I had managed to avoid a conflict with him because I was extremely cunning.

I was the only man in the revolution who remained unharmed. On the contrary, when 'Abd an-Nasir passed away, I was the only vice president.

If anything, this silly question indicates that the questioner knew nothing about my nature. During 'Abd an-Nasir's time I was not without a title and I was never sly or malicious, never. All there was to it was that 'Abd an-Nasir and I became friends when we were 19 years old. Then came the revolution and he became Egypt's president. So I said to myself: welcome. My trusted friend has become a president and this makes me happy. I felt the same when 'Abd an-Nasir became the leader of the Arab nation and built a big image of himself.

At times we used to differ. There used to be an alienation between us that lasted for 2 or more months, stemming, perhaps, from a difference of opinion or from the schemes of those who had influence over 'Abd an-Nasir who had a penchant for listening to gossip and a tendency to believe stories.

At any rate, never did I put myself in a defensive position, because it it not like me to put myself in such a position before 'Abd an-Nasir or anyone else. Naturally, the estrangement between us ended whenever he wanted. Thus, he used to phone me asking where I had been and why I did not contact him. I used to reply politely that I thought he was busy and that I preferred not to disturb him. After that, we used to meet as if nothing had happened. This happened lots of times. However, I reacted to whatever 'Abd an-Nasir did with sincere love.

He took over the Free Officers' Organization at the end of 1942 and continued to lead them for a long period lasting a full 6 years while I was in prison. I had to return to the army in order to participate with him and his colleagues in the efforts which I had started and which they resumed after I left. This came to pass when I returned to the army in 1950. A military bulletin was issued announcing my return to the army in the rank of lieutenant on 15 January 1950. This was the rank I had when I left the army--and my colleagues had already been promoted by two ranks--the rank of major and adjutant major.

The first who visited and congratulated me was 'Abd an-Nasir who was accompanied by 'Abd al-Hakim 'Amir. I learned from 'Abd an-Nasir that the Free Officers' Organization had expanded and that it was gathering force. It was as if he wanted to prove to me that the organization had teeth--or to test the organization's force. He asked me to undergo the promotion tests to gain the ranks I had missed while I was away from the army. He also asked me to ignore the difficulties I would face because, at any event, the organization would sidestep and alleviate these difficulties; and so it came to pass and I earned the rank of major in a short time.

'Abd an-Nasir asked me not to carry out any prominent political activities because, [he assumed that] on account of my long history of struggle, I certainly must be under surveillance. But this did not prevent Jamal from revealing to me the location of the [Free] Officers who were serving in various army units. I used to visit them and hold conversations with them--but these were friendly chats that had no relation to politics. The organization did not call on me to reveal my task to them or to indicate my knowledge about their affiliation with the Free Officers' Organization.

This was a basic principle laid down by 'Abd an-Nasir when he assumed the organization's leadership after me following my arrest in the summer of 1942, namely that each cell must remain secret except to its members.

The second man after me at that time was 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Abd ar-Ra'uf who remained in contact with the Muslim Brotherhood leader, Shaykh Hasan al-Banna, and who was in complete agreement with me on the need to refrain from subjugating the Free Officers' Organization to anybody or party organization because the aim was to serve the whole of Egypt and not any special group.

When I entered prison, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir was still in the Sudan. However, as soon as he arrived in Egypt with his unit in late 1942, 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Abd ar-Ra'uf contacted him in order to enlist him to the [Free Officers'] Organization.

'Abd an-Nasir was one of the outstanding officers, and the principle I had laid down stipulated that only outstanding officers should join the organization because an outstanding officer elicits everyone's trust and makes it easy for others to follow him.

President 'Abd an-Nasir responded at once. It was not difficult for him after that to remove 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Abd ar-Ra'uf out of the way and to assume the leadership of the organization in his place.

'Abd al-Nasir's leadership of the Free Officers' Organization was different from mine: He resorted to creating secret cells in the army with each cell not knowing the others. The cells increased day after day until they embraced the entire armed forces, particularly its sensitive areas, such as the army administration.

In 1951 'Abd an-Nasir felt that the organization had matured and that a special leadership was necessary since many of its members began to ask questions about the leader or leaders of the organization. At that time there were five secret departments in Egypt, namely, the political police, criminal investigation, army military intelligence, British intelligence and the American CIA which came to Egypt after World War II. There was another department belonging to the king, directly attached to the palace.

Therefore, it was necessary to create the founding body. 'Abd an-Nasir began to choose its members from those he personally [word indistinct] in the Palestine war, from those he had formed friendships with and from those who were originally leaders of the organization before he took it over.

It appears that 'Abd an-Nasir's choice of me was a sign of loyalty. It is true that I began the Free Officers' Organization but I remained away from it for 8 years--the period between my dismissal from the army in 1942 to the year 1950 when I returned to it. 'Abd an-Nasir did not belong to that breed of men who were moved by feelings for others, except when those feelings were out of a strong friendship such as his friendship with 'Abd al-Hakim 'Amir.

Despite the fact that we met one another when we were not more than 19 years old, yet I can only say that our relationship was one of respect for, and confidence in, one another. It was absolutely not a friendship. It was not easy for 'Abd an-Nasir to form a relation of friendship, in the true sense of the word, with any person because he was always suspicious, cautious, full of bitterness and had a nervous disposition.

By this I do not mean to upbraid 'Abd an-Nasir in his choice of me for loyalty's sake, but I add another factor to it, namely intelligence. From the course I followed in the armed forces and from his knowledge since [words indistinct] in the prime of life that I was a man of principles and values. It was not difficult for 'Abd an-Nasir to realize that he could depend on me and that his placing me in the founding body would prompt me for ever to return his loyalty. There was no doubt that 'Abd an-Nasir, who was always cautious, had full confidence that I would stand at his side knowing that I was a force with experience and history--a force that would support him in the conflict that had started inside the founding body even before the revolution broke out.

Therefore, he used to hasten to me whenever I returned to Cairo from leave in order to describe to me the difficulties he was meeting from some of the members. When I remember these far-off days, I do not exaggerate when I say that 'Abd an-Nasir used to spend some 5 full days with me in each of my vacations which were not more than 1 week each. On each of these occasions, we used to study the conditions of the organization as well as the difficulties and problems facing us. 'Abd an-Nasir used to appreciate my experience. I remember, for example, that in 1951 he had an idea that the revolution should be started by an extensive campaign of assassinations. He asked me about this and I told him: This is wrong, oh Jamal. What will be the result. The effort that will be spent on a campaign of assassinations will be exactly equal to the effort that will be exerted in carrying out the revolution. Therefore, let us take the direct, straight course and let our direct goal be the revolution.

The revolution broke out in 1952 and I participated in it. However, participating in it did not interest me in itself--what was more important than anything else was that the revolution had taken place and the dream, which had gripped my life since I was a boy of not yet 12 years old, had been fulfilled.

I lived with 'Abd an-Nasir for 18 years without any dispute because I was not after anything, and I did not have any demands of any kind in whatever position I held--a Revolution Command Council member, an Islamic Congress secretary or National Assembly speaker. Neither my love for 'Abd an-Nasir nor my feelings for him ever changed or deffered. I remained at his side whether he was victorious or defeated. Maybe it is this that prompted 'Abd an-Nasir to look round him after 18 years and notice that here was a person with whom he did not have any battles.

I lived with 'Abd an-Nasir indebted to him, which I shall never forget for as long as I live: I will never forget that he made me a member of the Free Officers' Organization after my return to the army and after I had spent 8 years in prison and in a detention camp.

I was not like some of 'Abd an-Nasir's colleagues, who accused him of being like [word indistinct], or those who had climbed higher in his lifetime. I assumed the responsibility and declared that I was responsible for any decision taken by 'Abd an-Nasir during his tenure of office.

This prompts me to say that love will triumph in the end. It was not easy to remove the veil from 'Abd an-Nasir's eyes. He was full of contradictions, God only knows. It behooves me as a friend to to reveal or disclose them, but they were there. 'Abd an-Nasir died without enjoying his life as the others did. He spent his life torn between one emotion and another and eaten up by anxiety. He doubted everyone in advance and the natural result of all this was that 'Abd an-Nasir left behind him an alarming legacy of hatred be it among his colleagues, the closest people to him, or among the various classes of the people in the country itself. This prompted some of those who had been wronged to spew out their hatred for 'Abd an-Nasir after his death, and to make accusations against him regarding his financial integrity. I, and everyone who knew 'Abd an-Nasir closely, do testify that he is completely innocent of these accusations. However, as I have said and continue to repeat: Love triumphed in the end--the love that was born from bitterness and pain in the prison cell in 1954. There is nothing like suffering that polishes the self, removes the rust from it and reveals its true mettle. It has become evident to me that I--with my temperament and the way I am--do love good and that love is the real motive behind everything I do and that without love, I could not actually work.

Most people are dazzled by outward success, social status, money or power, and should this picture change for one reason or another, they are shaken or suffer a breakdown. They do not know steadfastness because they do not know what it means to be true to oneself or to others; to them the end justifies the means.

As for me I have always considered that my image to myself is more important to me than my image in the people's eyes. The presidency is not greater to me than Anwar as-Sadat. Anwar as-Sadat is the same Anwar as-Sadat in any position, or under any circumstances. He is a person who has no special demands for himself, who is not in need of anything and is his own master. This is what I have learned from my experiences in life.

'ALI URGES PLO TO FORM PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

NC022291 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that Egypt hopes that the Palestine National Council [PNC], at its forthcoming meeting in the middle of April, will face up to its responsibilities regarding the Palestinian peoples aspiration and prepare a plan to continue what has been achieved on the Palestinian issue in the international arena and to capitalize on the achievements of the Egyptian efforts in this field. In a speech this evening during a meeting with the members of the committees of Arab affairs, foreign relations and national security at the People's Assembly, Kamal Hasan 'Ali proposed that the PNC entrust the [PLO] Executive Committee with the task of conducting a frank discussion of President Anwar as-Sadat's statements--made in the European Parliament during his visit to France--regarding mutual recognition and the formation of a provisional Palestinian government.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed that Egypt will open its arms to a sober return [of the PLO]. Egypt desires Arab solidarity to boost the forces currently moving in the international arena in order to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

'Ali began his speech by dealing with the Arab situation following the Amman Arab summit conference and the Mecca Islamic summit and the fragmentation which began to buffet the rejectionist front. He said: It was hoped that the moderate group would succeed in lifting the trusteeship of the PLO and turn the rejectionist trend into a rational one that would exploit the positive achievements of the Arab cause in order to help make a collective move to face the challenges.

'Ali said that Egypt received with satisfaction the news concerning the formation of the cooperation council of the Gulf countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar because of the importance of coordination and cooperation among these countries in defending their security in the face of the interactions of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Soviet activity in the area. He emphasized that Egypt welcomes this step by the Gulf countries.

'Ali reasserted that Egypt welcomes any European initiative that would lead to a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict, with the proviso that it would be a continuation of or support for the achievements attained at Camp David.

'ALI VIEWS EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TALKS, ARAB SITUATION

NC030847 Cair MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA)--Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that the talks between Egypt and Israel were not cut off but were revolving in a vicious circle. He said that Egypt and the United States adhere to their stand and specific understanding of the agreement reached in Camp David on the need to grant the Palestinians full autonomy, enabling them to exercise self-determination. Israel, however, interprets the provisions of the peace framework differently and follows a wrong policy in the West Bank and Gaza that does not help create a suitable atmosphere for the talks.

In an interview published in AL-AHRAM today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that while holding the negotiations Egypt cannot ignore the attempts of the other side to dictate a new fait accompli contradicting the objectives of these negotiations and obstructing their progress. The Egyptian negotiator also cannot ignore Israel's practices in the occupied territory and its serious policy of setting up settlements there, expropriating land and other measures which do not help in creating confidence, including the annexation of East Jerusalem which was what hindered the negotiations process.

The Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed the hope that these obstacles would be eliminated during the summit meeting, which was called for by President Anwar as-Sadat, between Egypt, the United States and Israel.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the contacts between Washington and Cairo are continuing to complete the peace process and promote the bilateral relations between the two countries in various fields.

He expressed regret for the bad situation in the Arab relations and said that the current Arab situation calls for profound sadness. He outlined that Egypt cannot disregard the factors which constitute the image of the Arab situation because Egypt is a principal part of the Arab homeland.

The deputy prime minister affirmed that Egypt's policy has always been and continues to be that of encouraging everything that will further true cooperation between the Arab states and liquidate the Arab differences so that these states can confront foreign dangers and greeds.

Answering a question about Egypt's stand regarding the consultations for coordination among the Gulf states, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt welcomes any coordination among the Arab states, the ultimate purpose of which would be to consolidate their security and safety and to promote the sincerity and objectivity of the aspired comprehensive Arab effort in serving the Arab goals.

GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE HOLDS TALKS, DEPARTS 2 MAR

Initial Talks

JN021103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 2 Mar (INA)--Iraq has informed the good offices committee that it agrees to a cease-fire if Iran does likewise and that it agrees to the continuation of the committee's efforts to draw up a final and permanent solution to the current Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

During the first session of talks last night, President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq agrees to discuss the problems between it and Iran and the negative development of relations between the two countries through direct negotiations or any other form under the aegis of the good offices committee. He stressed that an honorable solution to the conflict should be based on mutual respect for sovereignty, security and legitimate national interests. Iran should also respect the security, rights sovereignty and interests of the Arab nation, particularly the Arab countries overlooking the Gulf.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that Iraq did what it thought was necessary because it rejects humuliation and refuses to be subservient to Iran or anybody else. He said: Within the context of technical capabilities, Iraq can do a great deal. However, it refrains from doing so in view of its concept of the future and its deep devotion to principles. What stopped Iraq from advancing at the battlefronts was its desire not to instill many complexes in the spirit of the Iranian peoples and army. He added: We want both Iraq and Iran to live in honor and in freedom on their own soil and in their own homeland. The Iranians have an erroneous understanding of Iraq's proposals to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict. They think that Iraq's desire not to go to war is because it is afraid of war. They misinterpret Iraq's desire to stop the war.

President Saddam Husayn said that he is proposing to the committee, sincerely and without any maneuvers, what Iraq believes to be appropriate to its inalienable national rights, without asking the committee to express its opinion, while appreciating that what is required of the committee is to put forth proposals that will facilitate reaching its objective.

He added: The demarcation of the border between Iraq and six neighboring countries--Iran, Turkey, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Kuwait--was not prompted by Iraq's fear of the power of these states but by its belief in its principles. He pointed out that at Turkey's request, Iraq and Turkey agreed to discuss the demarcation of the border signposts and at Saudi Arabia's request, it agreed to demarcate the border between them. Iraq informed Jordan that it was ready to place the border signposts between the two countries wherever Jordan wanted, after discovering that it has one or more border posts inside Jordanian territory. It also informed Kuwait that it is ready to resume negotiations regarding their common border. He affirmed that these principles are those that govern Iraq's concept of the relationship between it and Islamic and neighboring countries.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq did not become vain and did not let its victory go to its head, despite the fact that its army entered Iran and has remained there since 22 September and that the war has been raging for 6 months. Iraq was forced to accept the duel with Iran because it rejects humiliation. He added that the Arabs and Muslims reject occupation and Zionist occupation. No Islamic state accepts aggression against it or intervention in its affairs by any other Islamic state. Whoever accepts any form of occupation cannot contribute to Palestine's liberation.

He asserted that Iraq's efforts in the interest of Palestine are well known. No war has ever broken out without Iraq and its brothers enthusiastically participating as much as they can for the sake of Palestine. Iraq will be in the forefront once the circumstances become amenable. He said that Iraq has never turned its back and preoccupied itself with peripheral matters whenever the Palestine front was open. Iraq's sole choice was to reject humiliation. It was compelled to go to war against Iran in defense of its sovereignty.

At the outset of the talks, Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure reviewed the mission of the committee formed by the third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if at the end of January. He announced that the committee is not bringing any specific proposals to end the conflict but deeply wishes that the Islamic peoples will stop the fighting. He praised the good review made by President Saddam Husayn at the At-Ta'if conference on the background of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and his assertion of Iraq's wish to find a peaceful and just solution with Iran.

Second Session

JN021858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Mar (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has stressed that peace between Iraq and Iran should begin with the observance of a cease-fire. He added that any talk on practical proposals prior to this would not facilitate the good offices committee's mission.

During the second round of talks between Iran and the good offices committee this morning, President Saddam Husayn asserted that Iraq will immediately accept a cease-fire with Iran and will implement it in 6 hours as of the time he is advised that Iran will do likewise. He added that Iraq supports any solution or timetable that might be reached by the committee with the Iranian officials concerning a cease-fire. Iraq, however, is still prepared should the Iranians try their luck in the spring. They might need another 3 months to add new blood and other figures to those disclosed on their losses. He asserted that Iraq does not wish that but that, from a practical point of view, the subject is left for the Iranians if they want such an opportunity.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iran is called upon to announce its views on a cease-fire and to point out where its map and borders with Iraq are. He added that without the acceptance of a cease-fire, any talk on any means and practical proposals to end the conflict can never prepare the appropriate atmosphere psychologically, politically and practically to give the rights to those who are in the right and to establish a real peace based on principles.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that it is not enough for Iraq and Iran to express their general desire for peace. They must prove it. He asserted Iraq's firm stand on this, adding that Iraq will accept a cease-fire if Iran does likewise. This would make it possible to discuss the subsequent practical measures.

President Saddam Husayn said that the Iraqi Army will not withdraw to the Iraqi-Iranian borders, even if the war continues for 20 years, if the conflict is not solved. He said Iraq will not permit anyone to violate its land, and that is why Iraq refused the state of humiliating defense on the borders when Iran began attacking it on 4 September 1980. He said that the war is raging inside Iranian territory. This, however, is only a part of the truth. Iraq pushed the war inside Iran in defense of Iraq's cities, women and children and its oil and economic installations. He added that the Iraqi Army can enter Abadan, Dezful, Sush and Khafajiyah [Susangerd]. This, however, was halted to avoid the destruction of these cities. The Iraqi Army can also destroy their economic installations that are close to the army's forward positions. The army does not do so due to Iraq's desire not to wreck all bridges with Iran.

President Saddam Husayn described the Iranian regime's stands on peace as intransigent, misled and snobbish. He added that Khomeyni's speech during his meeting with the good offices committee confirms that the man is still far from peace and still does not believe in peace. Khomeyni's speech explains why they have not yet indicated where their borders are.

President Saddam Husayn explained that the Iraqi soldiers, who are fighting with high morale, believe that the fighting is necessary to repulse the aggression after having sensed in detail the Iranian intransigence, arrogance and attacks.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, chairman of the good offices committee and Guinea president, stressed the importance of achieving a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran and of opening the road for negotiations in order to agree on the method to achieve reconciliation and peace between the two countries. He said: Our objective goes beyond Iraq and Iran because it concerns all the Islamic peoples, who wish to reach this objective. He said that the Islamic world demands the establishment of peace between Iraq and Iran because peace is in the interest of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples as well as in the interest of all the Muslim peoples.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure said: We came to Baghdad so that peace can soon be built between Iraq and Iran for the sake of the two countries' interests and for the sake of the honor of all Muslims in the world, a matter which pleases the world nations.

The chairman of the good offices committee praised Iraq's stand at the third Islamic Conference during which President Saddam Husayn asserted his readiness to enter on the road of peace if Iran expresses its desire to do so.

Saddam-Sekou Toure Meeting

JN021318 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Mar (INA)--President Saddam Husayn met here this afternoon with Ahmed Sekou Toure, Guinea president and head of the good offices committee. Several issues were discussed pertaining to the mission of the good offices committee, which was formed in accordance with a resolution reached by the third Islamic Conference in an effort to reach a peaceful and just solution to the current Iraqi-Iranian dispute. The meeting was attended by Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, secretary general of the Revolution Command Council and acting chief of the presidential office.

Third Meeting

JN021504 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1407 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Mar (INA)--The Iraqi and good offices committee sides held a third session of talks this afternoon. President Saddam Husayn headed the Iraqi side to the talks while Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure headed the good offices committee side. The members of the Iraqi and good offices committee sides participated in the talks.

Departure From Baghdad

JN021737 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 2 Mar (INA)--The chairman and members of the good offices committee formed by the third Islamic Conference left Baghdad for Saudi Arabia at 1900 today, Baghdad time, following a 24-hour visit to Iraq. The committee, which is headed by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure, held three rounds of talks with President Saddam Husayn and high-ranking Iraqi officials. The talks dealt with the dimensions of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the committee's mission to solve it. Presidents Saddam Husayn and Ahmed Sekou Toure held a closed meeting for the same purpose.

Foreign Minister Statement

LD022114 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Islamic good offices committee, under the chairmanship of Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure, this evening returned to Jidda from Baghdad following visits to Iraq and Iran lasting 3 days.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi stated that the good offices committee would be sending limited proposals and an appraisal of the results of its visits to Iran and Iraq to both countries.

In a statement to SPA, Hammadi said prior to the committee's departure from Baghdad that the committee has explained to us what it heard in Tehran and we had an opportunity to explain our views to it. He pointed out that no proposals have been submitted to the committee which is making utmost efforts to find ways for arriving at a just and permanent solution. He expressed his optimism regarding finding a just solution for this conflict and said that Iraq has explained to the committee, despite all complications surrounding the problem, its readiness to cease fire and search for a solution to the problems which led to the conflict in order to arrive at an honorable solution that restores rights to whoever is entitled to them.

HAMMADI SENDS MESSAGES ON WAR TO NONALIGNED

JN030943 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0866 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Mar (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has sent messages to the nonaligned foreign ministers, reminding them that Iran rejected their unanimous decision to form a committee to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict by peaceful means. He said that Iran's interpretation of the task of this committee, formed during the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi in mid-February, as being limited to factfinding rather than mediation indicates that Iran rejected the essence of the conference's unanimous decision.

It will be recalled that this conference formed a committee of the foreign ministers of Cuba, India, Zambia and the head of the PLO Political Department to exert efforts to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict on bases that govern relations among the nonaligned countries.

Dr Hammadi said that the principles put before this committee call for the inadmissibility of the forcible seizure or occupation by one state of the land of another, the restoration of any territory seized in this manner, the nonperpetration of any act of aggression, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, the inadmissibility of intervention of any state in the domestic affairs of another, and the peaceful settlement of disputes among these states in a manner that ensures the sovereignty of peaceful relations.

He added that from the outset, Iraq adopted a positive stand on the conference resolutions and cooperated with all concerned to ensure the success of this conference, in view of the great importance which Iraq attaches to the Nonaligned Movement. He stressed that India's importance in the Nonaligned Movement and Iraq's wish to strengthen this movement and enable it to avoid current problems prompted Iraq to exert efforts to reach an acceptable result. He asserted that Iraq welcomed the movement's initiative and the formation of the ministerial committee and declared its readiness to cooperate with it fully out of its belief in peace and justice and in an honorable and just solution to the current conflict..

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 263

JN021623 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Mar (INA)--During their activities yesterday evening and today, the valiant Iraqi forces killed 171 racist Persians. Communique No 263 issued by the Armed Forces General Command a short while ago said that our units destroyed two infantry positions, one tank, one personnel carrier, two vehicles, five guns of various calibers, two rocket launchers and three excavators. The communique put Iraqi losses at one martyr and three personnel carriers and four vehicles damaged. The following is the text of Communique No 263:

In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. With high capability and confidence, our victorious armed forces continued to strike at the ignorant Persian enemy, inflicting grave losses in life and equipment on him. The following are the results of their activities yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy troop concentration was sighted in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. Our units attacked it with mortars and guns and forced it to flee after sustaining 16 dead.
B. Two excavators were destroyed in the Sumar area.
C. Two were killed and one rocket launcher was destroyed opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
D. Using their various weapons, our units attacked enemy concentrations in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area, forcing them to flee after killing 62 Persians and destroying 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 guns, 1 excavator and 1 vehicle. A force from our units raided enemy positions in the same area with all of its weapons. Our force returned safely to base after killing 53 Persians.
E. Six were killed and one infantry position, one rocket launcher and one observation post were destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
F. Our units attacked enemy troop concentrations in the Abadan area, inflicting the following losses: 32 dead and 1 infantry position, 1 vehicle, 3 guns and 1 observation post destroyed.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 171 dead, 2 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 5 guns of various calibers, 2 rocket launchers, 3 excavators and 2 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: One martyr.
B. In equipment: Three personnel carriers and four vehicles were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 March 1981

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH BULGARIAN DELEGATION

1 Mar Opening Talks

JN011449 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Mar (INA)--The official talks between Iraq and Bulgaria began here today. The Iraqi side is headed by Muhammad Fadil Husayn, minister of public works and housing, and the Bulgarian side is led by Ivan Sakarev, minister of building and building materials. The talks are aimed at boosting cooperation between the two countries in the fields of housing, roads, bridges, design, buildings, laboratories and soil tests.

Earlier today, Muhammad Fadil Husayn reviewed with Ivan Sakarev bilateral cooperation and means to bolster this cooperation in the various fields.

2 Mar Ramadan Meeting

JN021148 Baghdad INA in ARabic 1100 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Mar (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Ivan Sakarev, Bulgarian minister of building and building materials, who is currently visiting Iraq at the head of an official delegation.

Taha Yasin Ramadan asserted Iraq's genuine desire to consolidate bilateral cooperation in the interests of the Iraqi and Bulgarian peoples.

Sakarev expressed his admiration for the general progress achieved by Iraq in all fields. Relations between the two countries in construction, housing, trade and the expansion of the role of Bulgarian enterprises in implementing national development projects in Iraq were reviewed.

The meeting was attended by Muhammad Fadil Husayn, Iraqi minister of public works and housing, and the Bulgarian ambassador in Iraq.

OIL MINISTER LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA, KUWAIT

JN280819 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Feb (INA)--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, left Baghdad at dawn today heading an oil delegation on a visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. He said that he will hold talks with officials in the two fraternal countries on oil cooperation relations within the framework of OPEC to bolster its unity.

BAGHDAD CITES AT-TAHRIR ATTACK ON SYRIAN REGIME

JN281921 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] The newspaper AT-TAHRIR, mouthpiece of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria, stressed that the overthrow of the present regime in Syria has become an indisputably urgent national and pan-Arab necessity due to the corruption of all its (?elements) and their involvement in the schemes of crime and plotting against our people and their national and pan-Arab issues.

In an editorial broadcast over the Voice of Arab Syria, the paper said: The main characteristics of the alternative national regime must be those of a national regime that is faithful to the people's regional and pan-Arab causes, that safeguards the people's national unity and that sincerely represents the national forces which will have the honor of participating in changing the current regime as vanguards of the people and representatives of their aspirations within the framework of a national coalition that is cohesive in both form and content and through playing a real role that restores to Syria its genuine national and pan-Arab quality. The editorial added that all national parties and movements strongly believe in the importance and need to establish an anti-regime national front in order to topple this regime and set up the alternative regime in view of the fact that the current regime cannot be repaired even partially. This front must also define the main characteristics of the alternative national regime and the forces that can contribute to the change within the framework of the front.

The newspaper pointed out that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria, while activating a new initiative to reunite national ranks, reaffirms its previous stands in relation to the urgent issues proposed for the overthrow of the regime. The party's paper added: The forces which can contribute to the process of change within the framework of the national front or to the process of leading the alternative regime after the change are the national parties and figures which believe in what we have said. Such parties and figures must have the ability and readiness to express their belief in both stands and deeds.

Our party appeals to all national parties and figures, regardless of their different political and ideological backgrounds, to hold a prompt dialogue on these essential matters concerning national action so that this will be followed by serious work to draw up a program of national change and establish the broad national front which represents the masses, who are crushed by the regime's oppression. This broad national front will be a national umbrella that will safeguard the unity of the country--with its factions, sects and strata--and will restore to them their genuine pan-Arab role.

MULLAHS ENDANGERING 'FORBEARANCE OF IRAQI TROOPS'

NC281153 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Oh intellectuals, students, academicians, freedom-wanters, brothers in the armed forces, oh risen people of Iran: War continues at the fronts and we, the Iraqis, continue to have as our objective the preservation of our positions. But the war can at any moment reach the point where the aggressor will be crushed. The forbearance of the Iraqi troops, inspired by the orders of our country's leadership, is exercised only for the sake of the deprived Iranian people, these dear people who have a long past of bonds with the Iraqi people.

The Iraqi forces have not allowed the war, which is always and everywhere a terrible phenomenon, to reach that stage. By impeding the forces of Khomeyni and Bani-Sadr, the Iraqi forces have prevented the mercenaries of the warmongering mullahs' regime from showing their already aggressive faces getting more aggressive-looking with their [new] crimes. However, (?with the continuation of the conflict) there is a possibility any moment that the present nature of the war may change. If so, there will not be a mullah [left] to reply to the innocent Iranian people and it is only the people who will have to pay the price of the mullahs' unforgivable sin. By bearing this fact in mind at the present stage, you, who are selected groups of your society, have a duty and a responsibility and should not sit silently. You, the cream of society, should not stand face-to-face with the mullahs and inform the regime of the danger which is threatening not only the war fronts, but all of Iran as well. You should inform the people of the danger which is hovering over their heads.

Oh strugglers and Iranian brothers in the armed forces, at this time when the war is continuing, you should and must inform the society of the fearful danger which can erupt at any moment. You must make them realize how the criminal regime is exploiting the love, neighborliness and forebearance of the Iraqi forces and is bringing the moment closer when no patience and fortitude will be left in the nation and leadership of Muslim Iraq. The war may, at any moment, change face and spread more widely. Inform the people of this danger. Do not allow the regime of the godless to destroy Iran any further than it already has.

IRAQ ASKED TO TREAT CAPTURED PESHMERGA AS POW'S

JN281858 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Halabjah--On 27 February a group of peshmerga from our party's fourth branch clashed with a force of enemy mercenaries and soldiers on the Jalbajah Road near the village of (Khani Ha Mah). The enemy force was supported by armored vehicles.

The fierce battle resulted in the martyrdom of Muhammad Hamah Amin, the leader of the peshmerga group. Two peshmerga were arrested by the government forces. They are the heroes "Arif Yunis and ('Abid Rahim). Enemy losses amounted to five killed and a military jeep destroyed.

As for the peshmerga who were taken prisoner, we ask the authorities to preserve their lives and declare that any threat against their lives will endanger the lives of the regime's personnel being held as prisoners of war. We repeat that the authorities must protect the lives of our two comrades. The authorities must understand that a number of its officers and soldiers are our prisoners. Any harm to the lives of 'Arif Yunis and ('Abid Rahim) will endanger the lives of the regime's personnel being held prisoner. We demand that the authorities treat our comrades as prisoners of war and protect them.

BADRAN, NCC MAKE STATEMENTS ON SYRIAN 'PLOTTING'

Badran Statement

JN021958 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mudar Badran said that Syria, the throbbing heart of Arabism, will restore its Arab, national and international prestige after the ruling group is eliminated. It will be eliminated because the current regime does not belong to Syria and is alien to the Syrians. The prime minister added: Beloved Syria will return as it was, an aid for every single Arab, after this cloud disappears and after the victory of the Syrian people, who have been afflicted with this regime which was founded on plotting, the misuse of arms, murder and the shedding of blood.

The prime minister added that the Syrian regime's plotting was not aimed only against Jordan, but against the entire Arab nation and that this plotting was in the service of Zionism. He explained that the Syrian regime had applied a new technique to the history of political terrorism and assassinations by using regular military forces, thus humiliating the honor of soldiers and defaming the status of the military ranks. The genuine Syrian soldiers, the prime minister said, are above such criminal actions. What consoles us is that the Syrian people know the reality of the ruling clique.

The prime minister stressed that any hand that may be raised against Jordan will be amputated, for there is no hand that dares threaten any citizen in this country simply because the people of this country will sacrifice their lives and blood to defend the homeland.

This came in a statement the prime minister delivered at a meeting held by the National Consultative Council [NCC] today under NCC Speaker Ahmad at-Tarawinah. The prime minister and the ministers were present.

The prime minister started his statement by saying: When I try to recall the history of the relations of this government and the previous Jordanian Governments with the Syrian regime, it becomes quite clear that the plotting of the clique dominating the Syrians has not been aimed at me personally but against my country, against this valiant people and against this firm entity.

The prime minister added: When I pointed to the issue of the Al-Maqarin Dam during my first term as prime minister, I was suffering then because of the postponement and delay practiced by the Syrian regime at that time regardless of our perpetual insistance and despite the fact that relations then were good between us and the present Syrian regime. We were always faced with excuses for postponements and delays and promises. Furthermore, and out of our good will, we spent some $15 million of various research projects and geological studies on the dam's site and on the Jordanian and Syrian banks [of the Yarmuk River]. The tunnels which were dug for hundreds of meters inside the mountains there still exist. If we were in doubt of the results for 1 minute, we would not have spent this amount of money. However, good will is our principle and it is the stimulus for work.

When I talk about the Al-Maqarin Dam, I don't mean the water only, for the Jordanian people have rights over this water. Every single Jordanian can see that this water is going directly to Israel, allowing the latter to build settlements in the Negev with the help of Jordanian water in order to accomodate the Zionist settlers of the 20th century who are coming from various corners of this world. Thus, the enemy would be able to strengthen itself more and more every day. The Syrian regime's objective was to weaken this country more and more every day.

The prime minister reiterated Jordan's insistance and determination to build the Al-Magarin Dam. He said in this regard: By the faith of this country and by the determination and the strong will of the Jordanian people, we will build the Al-Magarin Dam. There is no power that can stand in the face of this country's determination and will. So, if the waters are pulled to the Negev in the hearing and sight of and as planned by the Syrian regime, then the rights of the Jordanian people will be restored.

The prime minister then said: It is high time that part of the information regarding the issue of Hisham al-Muhaysin be revealed to you. The official information we have received on this issue indicates that the Jordanian charge d'affaires and the servant were taken to cars after they had been kidnapped. The cars then moved toward Al-Biq' via the Arnun road and then to Al-Masna' prison, which was guarded by three tanks. During the evening of 6 February, the Jordanian charge d'affaires was moved from Al-Masna' prison to (Elwit) Hotel, which is located on the Brital-At-Tayyibah crossroad in Ba'albakk Province. During the evening of the same day, the Jordanian charge d'affaires was moved to the village of Sirghaya [in Syria].

On the morning of 7 February, the Jordanian charge d'affaires was moved from Damascus to the Harmil area [in Lebanon], to the residence of Sami Hamadah. The latter was forced to evacuate his house during the evening of 6 February, and the house was completely encircled by the defense squads. A rumor that a Syrian official would visit the area was spread there. Because of the visit, the entire area was subjected to an intensive inspection.

During the evening of 7 February, the Jordanian charge d'affaires was once more taken to the (Elwit) Hotel and was seen by Col Muhammad Ghanim, director of intelligence of the Syrian forces in Lebanon, who came from Beirut especially for this reason.

Sgt Sulayman Ahmad from the ADF, who was wounded during the attack on the Jordanian charge d'affaires' home, was hospitalized at the American University of Beirut Hospital at the same time that Muhammad Salim Kurayyim [the wounded Jordanian guard] and the Lebanese soldier Bahjat were hospitalized. The ADF soldier remained at the hospital for only 30 minutes. After that, an armed ADF patrol arrived at the hospital and moved Sgt Sulayman Ahmad to Beirut hospital, where he was placed on the second floor under heavy guard.

According to information we obtained from an official source, we can assure you that the defense squads planned this ugly operation because they failed to carry out any sabotage in Jordan. The official source promised to exert effort to discover the place where Al-Muhaysin is being held.

The prime minister added that the conspiracy against Jordan was not really aimed at a government prime minister named Mudar Badran. My former government resigned on 18 December 1979. I can say that the relations between Syria and Jordan at that time were good but not excellent, as they had been before that date. Rumors and whispers said at that time that there were Muslim Brotherhood members in Jordan, and if a piece of news was carried by the Syrian information media, they used to apoligize and say that the issue was discussed in private sessions and was not for publication and that the journalist exceeded his limits and distorted the item.

After the death of the late Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, the government was headed by Qasim ar-Rimawi. When the government assumed its duties, the Syrian intelligence organs sent someone to kill a citizen in the streets of Amman. It was an obvious conspiracy led by a diplomat from the Syrian Embassy in Amman. It was discovered that he was a major in the Syrian intelligence force. Thus, diplomatic immunity was used for criminal actions, embassies were used for assassinations and not to improve relations.

Ar-Rimawi's government did its best to improve relations. It did not issue a statement accusing Syria of this incident, which was an obvious matter. The reason why the statement was not issued was Jordan's eagerness for better relations. But in return, the Syrian regime, instead of appreciating this, went too far since it took patience for weakness and since the regime was established on conspiracies, the use of arms, treachery, killing and blood. Thus, the Syrian regime began to believe that wisdom is weakness, when all know that this country was not and will not be weak at any time. Hence, we understand that the issue was not the person of a certain prime minister; the issue was to harm the security of this country and the people of this country with all stupidity and fierceness.

NCC Statement

JN021735 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Amman, 2 Mar (PETRA)--The National Consultative Council (NCC) has condemned the Syrian officials who are resorting to organized crime and are using the defense squads to eliminate every opponent of their oppressive authority in Syria and to disintegrate Arab Lebanon. In a statement issued at the end of its session today, the council denounced the crime against the life of Prime Minister Mudar Badran, a crime disdaned by heavenly laws, ethics and values. The following is the text of the statement:

The NCC, after cognizance of the full confessions of the criminals who attempted to assassinate Mudar Badran, which was planned by those in charge of organized crime; and after cognizance of the Syrian officials' statements in which the planning of this vile crime was admitted and in which threats were made to destroy every Arab official who stands against their dreadful and conspiratorial schemes, issues the following statement:

1. The council condemns the Syrian officials who are resorting to organized crime and are using the defense squads to eliminate every opponent of their oppressive authority in Syria and to disintegrate Arab Lebanon.

2. The council denounces the crime against the life of Prime Minister Mudar Badran, a crime disdained by heavenly laws, ethics and values and from which only the Arab nation's enemies benefit. The council recalls similar previous crimes against martyrs Hazza' al-Majali and Wasfi at-Tall [former Jordanian prime ministers]. These crimes constitute integrated links in the chain of terror practiced against Jordan in order to make it deviate from its noble Arab plan in preparation for peddling the conspiratorial schemes to dismember the nation and liquidate its fateful issues.

3. The council announces that this country will remain the stronghold of steadfastness and stability, will remain committed to the Palestinian cause's fate and destiny and will support every good Arab effort or Arab struggle for liberation. All intrigues and plots will founder on Jordan's national unity. Jordan will deploy its army for the most noble message and objective and as an advanced Arab pioneer for struggle and liberation.

4. The council greets the people of heroism and sacrifices in Arab Syria who are firmly confronting the agents which are distorting its bright unionist Arab fact. The council urges the Syrian Armed Forces to remain, as they pledged, a cradle for heroism and sacrifices, refusing to become a means for plots, assassinations and abductions.

5. The council calls upon all Arab governments to rush to stop the shedding of Arab blood and to condemn every encroachment on unity of ranks and objectives and every conspiratorial and terrorist practice to keep the Arab nation away from its fateful issues.

6. The council greets the everlasting vigilant security organs, which turn the sword of the plotters against their own throats and defend the security of the homeland and the citizen so that this country--army and people--will remain strongly united under the inspired leadership of Husayn.

MINISTER SEES IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH JORDAN

JN271307 Doha QNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Feb (QNA)--In a statement published here today, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said that he is convinced that Jordanian-Syrian relations will improve. In a statement to the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD published in Abu Dhabi, he said that Syria and Jordan are now seeking to heal the rift in their relations.

The Syrian minister pointed out that the domestic disturbances from which Syria has been suffering are now at the verge of coming to an end. He said that the government will publish a book listing the names of all the victims and the manner in which they were killed by the Muslim Brotherhood Organization in Syria. He added that the Muslim Brotherhood has assassinated 300 Ba'th Party members and government officials as well as Soviet experts and civilians in Syria.

Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad praised the Syrian-Soviet friendship treaty and the aid which socialist countries are extending to Syria, particularly military aid. He expressed, however, his country's readiness to cooperate with other states to enable it to confront any foreign aggression and the Zionist enemy's expansionist policy.

AL-AHMAR ADDRESSES 27 FEB SESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

For Moscow reportage on speech by 'Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, at the 27 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress, see the supplement to the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 040, Supplement 005.

BAGDASH ADDRESSES 28 FEB SESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

For a TASS report on the speech by Khalid Bagdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 28 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, see the supplement to the March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress" No 040, Supplement 005.

IRAQ REPORTEDLY RESUMES PUMPING OIL VIA SYRIA

JN262143 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--A responsible source at the Ministry of Oil and Natural Resources has stated that Iraq resumed pumping oil across Syrian territory yesterday, Wednesday. The oil is expected to arrive at Baniyas port tomorrow afternoon. The two countries signed an agreement in March 1979 under which they agreed to pumping Iraqi oil across Syria. Part of this oil will be used to meet the needs of Syria's refineries and the rest will be exported.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NIGER, MALI 28 FEB

JN281548 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Damascus this morning to begin official visits to the Republics of Niger and Mali at the invitation of the foreign ministers of both countries.

ALGERIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY CONGOLESE DELEGATION

LD281438 Algiers APS in English 1145 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Algiers, 28 Feb (APS)--A Congolese delegation led by Mr Alphonse Ondonda, Labour Party CC member, left Algiers yesterday after a week visit to Algeria. Before leaving Algeria, Mr Ondonda thanked Algerian officials for their hospitality and said during his stay he was given the opportunity to visit great industrial and social realisations achieved by Algeria.

A joint communique was issued at the end of the Congolese delegation's visit. The two sides express concern over aggravation of world tension namely in Africa, "favourite ground of imperialism."

FLN Party and the Congolese Labour Party express support to the African National Congress (ANC) and South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and condemn South Africa's regime of apartheid.

As for the situation in Western Sahara, the two sides condemn the Moroccan colonialist, expansionist and exterminating policy against the Saharan people. They assert that negotiations between the Polisario Front and Morocco are the only way to a final settlement of the conflict.

Both delegations reiterate their support to the Saharan people and the Polisario Front and extend their salutations to the Saharan Republic in connection with its 5th anniversary.

Dealing with the Middle-East problem, the two sides condemned Camp David accords and expressed their support to Palestine Liberation Organization.

GDR GROUP SIGNS JOINT COMMUNIQUE, DEPARTS 25 FEB

Report on Communique

AU281532 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 81 p 7

[Report on joint communique signed between the SED and the FLN in Algiers--date not given]

[Text] Algiers (ADN)--The joint communique which was agreed upon by the delegations of the SED Central Committee and the Algerian FLN at the conclusion of their talks in Algiers says, among other things:

"The deliberations, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, permitted both delegations to conduct a broad exchange of ideas concerning the development of their parties, the development of the international situation, the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, culture, science as well as the work of Algerian working people in the GDR."

Referring to international questions, the communique stresses: "Concerned about the exacerbation of the international situation they underline the necessity for strengthening their concerted action and creating a firmer cohesion among the forces of socialism and all progressive and democratic forces in the world, in the interest of safeguarding peace and security. They resolutely condemn the manifold activities of imperialism, which tries to provoke and fan conflicts and weaken the peoples' struggle for political, economic and social liberation and independence.

"Both parties are convinced that the struggle for the complete liberation of the countries which are still under colonial rule, the recognition and implementation of the people's right to self-determination, the respect of their sovereign right to freely choose their political and socio-economic order without any interference from outside, the recognition and support of their justified economic and social demands, the struggle for establishing a new international economic order...constitute a basic element of the comprehensive struggle for a just and permanent peace in the world.

"The SED and the FLN fully support the struggle of the Palestinian people to guarantee their fundamental and inalienable rights, including the right to establish their own independent state. They base their support on the belief that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories and the comprehensive and effective participation of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in any solution is indispensable for any just and durable peace in the Middle East.

"Both delegations also express their serious concern about the increase in imperialism's military potential in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea regions as well as the dangers resulting from this increase. They again express their active solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, under the leadership of the ANC and SWAPO, against the forces of imperialism and apartheid, which exert every effort to prevent the national independence of these peoples.

"They resolutely condemn the repeated aggressions of the racist regime in South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"Convinced that the situation in the Western Saharan threatens peace and security in this region, the SED and the FLN support an early implementation of the recommendations of the Nonaligned Movement, of the resolutions of the OAU and its ad hoc committee as well as of the recent UN resolution in this field.

"They welcome all the victories and all the progress which has been achieved by the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

"The SED and the FLN stress the necessity of uniting their forces to oppose imperialism's policy of aggression and confrontation. They advocate the elimination of all centers of tension, consolidating the process of detente, and purposeful pursuit of a policy of disarmament. They condemn the policy of an arms race, of establishing additional military bases, deploying nuclear missiles and producing further and new weapons systems, in particular the neutron bomb."

The communique continues: "They express their expectation that the Madrid conference will adopt positive resolutions for disarmament, detente and cooperation.

"The FLN and the SED consider the Nonaligned Movement an independent movement playing a historically positive role in reshaping political, economic and cultural relations and constituting a suitable framework for solving international problems and safeguarding security and detente in the world."

"Both parties are convinced that their deliberations in Algeria will contribute to consolidating their friendship and deepening mutual understanding and that they will be an important step toward expanding cooperation between the two parties, peoples and countries."

25 Feb Departure

LD251542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Algiers, 25 Feb (ADN)--The SED delegation under the leadership of Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, left Algeria on Wednesday after a visit to that country.

During its stay in Algeria the delegation held friendly talks with Rabah Bitat, member of the FLN Politburo and president of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, and Mohamed Sharif Messadia, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee.

Before the SED delegation's departure, the head of the FLN delegation, Slimano Hoffmann, gave a festive dinner in honor of the guests from the GDR. (Kamal Bushama), member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, and other representatives of the FLN leadership were present.

At the Houari Boumediene International Airport in Algiers, (Wazhari Shariat), member of the FLN Central Committee and head of the Party Relations Department, bade a warm farewell to the guests from the GDR.

LIBYA

TEHRAN ENVOY VIEWS IRAQ-IRAN WAR, U.S. HEGEMONY

LD281027 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Feb 81 p 15

[Undated KEYHAN correspondent report: "Member of Libyan People's Bureau in Iran As-Sayyid al-Marghani Says 'Iraq Has Lost $10 Billion Worth of Arms in Iran'"]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with KEYHAN, Libyan People's Bureau member As-Sayyid al-Marghani, who was in Shiraz for the seminar on Arabic revolutionary literature and poetry, replied to questions put by Hamid 'Attar, KEYHAN correspondent for Fars Province. Al-Marghani explained the Libyan Government's position regarding American imperialism and its influence in the Persian Gulf region and on the dispatch of military forces to the area. He said: "Our position in this respect is quite clear: When the American AWACS planes were delivered to the reactionary Saudi Government brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi summoned the people to a holy war against world-devouring America. Now these aircraft are flying above the holy Ka'bah and the tomb of the prophet. How can one accept that AWACS aircraft, which have gone into action with the sole purpose of destroying Islam and the Muslims, should overfly the land where the prophet once walked and led the people against oppression and tyranny. The presence of American forces in the Persian Gulf is a direct threat to all governments of that area, and America has no right to come here and act as the policeman or overlord in the Gulf. We have declared that wherever America happens to be we will fight her, whether in the Persian Gulf, Egypt, Somalia or the Sudan."

On the reception given to the Islamic revolution by the leader and people of Libya Al-Marghani said: "The leader of the revolution and the Libyan people have made their position clear from the start. Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has announced not once but many times that Iran is the only Islamic country in the world and he has declared on several occasions that any attack on Iran or the Islamic government would constitute an attack on Libya. Our relations with the Islamic government in Iran are governed by an injunction from Almighty God, who commanded that 'the believers are brothers and your community is a single entity.' At any rate, we have proved that we do not support his revolution with words alone; in fact we do so with all our might. There is no country whose relations with Iran equal ours. Our relations are of a strategic nature and we are trying to establish them on a permanent basis. In other words we are striving to ensure that they are clearly defined, unlike the relations between other countries of the world."

On the subject of the At-Ta'if conference and the Libyan Government's view of it, Al-Marghani said: "One month before the conference began we announced that we would not participate: How could we attend when, as everyone knows, it was convened at the behest of America and was taking place in a country where American AWACS planes were patrolling overhead and spying on Muslim nations; in short, the conference of Arab heads of state and similar conferences solved none of the problems."

On the dispatch of French Mirage fighter aircraft to Iraq, which as everyone knows are to be used to kill defenseless people in Iran, Al-Marghani said: "France claims that is was necessary to implement contracts previously concluded with the Iraqi Government for the sale of Mirages. This means one of two things: Either the French Government approves of the present ruling regime in Iraq, but not in Iran, or that in some way, together with the EEC countries, it has decided to sell arms to both countries in order to milk the two nations, Iran and Iraq. It is therefore possible that, following the delivery of the Mirages to Iraq by France, certain other countries of the EEC which have contracts with Iran will deliver weapons previously sold. It is merely commercial considerations which govern the desire of arms-supplying countries to derive maximum advantage from the war between Iran and Iraq."

Asked how he saw the future course of the Iran-Iraq war, Al-Marghani said: "Like all the other Muslims of the world, we have no doubt whatever that Islam is victorious and that those defending Islam will win. Against them, the agent of America, its infidel and traitous lackey Saddam Husayn and his shaky and corrupt regime, purveyors of false values, is doomed to defeat. The war will soon be over, and the result is now clear. This is exactly what God promised us. Iraq is now trying to extricate itself from the territory it has occupied, even after the destruction of $10 billion-worth of arms--and how much better it would have been if these weapons had been used to liberate Jerusalem and not to kill the defenseless people of the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr and to destroy homes, mosques and hospitals."

FORMER LIBYAN ENVOY SAYS OPPOSITION UNITING

NC030916 Paris AFP in English 0901 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Rabat, 3 Mar (AFP)--Libyan opposition movements were preparing to unite under a single banner, Ahmad Ibrahim Ahwas, a former Libyan diplomat and now an opposition leader said here. There are some 50,000 Libyan exiles, most of them belonging to the country's elite, regrouped within professional groups, Mr Ahwas, who quit his post as charge d'affaires to Guyana to join the opposition, said. The 1,000 strong group numbers about 1,000 [as received] and constitutes the nub of the opposition in exile, "the one which can act", he added. An underground opposition movement within Libya "has the support of 70 percent of the Libyan people," Mr Ahwas said.

Of the 12 members of the 1969 Revolutionary Council, two have sought refuge abroad, four are still in Libya, one is dead and only four remain in the government along with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Mr Ahwas said. He added that one of the main opposition leaders was Muhammad al-Magrif, former ambassador to New Delhi, who was the target of an assassination squad at Rome's Fiumicino Airport on February 24. Mr al-Magrif was sentenced to death by a Libyan revolutionary tribunal the day after the attack, he said.

"Al-Qadhdhafi's tenaciousness in trying to eliminate Mr al-Magrif, who was professor of economy, is due to his popularity within university circles," Mr Ahwas said. "As chairman of the Audit Office, Mr al-Magrif was the first to publically criticize the shortcomings and corruption of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime in a report which led to his removal to New Delhi," Mr Ahwas added.

The former charge d'affaires, who said that Italian terrorism was financed by Colonel al-Qadhadhafi's "international revolutionary committee," added that most Libyan oppositon leaders had left Western Europe and the United States to settle in Arab capitals because their safety was not assured.

OPPOSITION EXILES ISSUE PRESS COMMUNIQUE 2 MAR

NC021153 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Rabat, 2 March (AFP)--Libyan opposition exiles today called on Western governments to give them better protection against execution [word indistinct] to liquidate them on the orders of Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

In a press communique released here by Ahmed Ibrahim Ahwas, former Libyan diplomatic representative in Guyana, the opposition alleged that last Monday's shooting at Rome airport was an execution attempt by "a terrorist squad trained and armed by Al-Qadhdhafi's (secret) service." The assassins botched the job by mistaking another Libyan for the real target, former Libyan Ambassador to Indian Muhammad al-Magrif Lamgarief, "one of the leading members of the opposition to the Al-Qadhdhafi regime," the statement said.

The day after the attempt, a Tripoli court sentenced Mr al-Magrif to death among other capital and jail sentences it pronounced on civilians and members of the armed forces, the communique added, alleging that official Libyan denials were "another attempt to dupe international opinion," it alleged. "The trick is nothing new on Al-Qadhdhafi's part," the communique declared. "He had the same childish attitude after the aborted attempt (at Rome airport in 1976) to hijack the aircraft carrying Commander 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Huni, former member of the Revolutionary Council and currently one of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime's leading opponents." It said Col al-Qadhdhafi had earlier had "the same attitude" after "the abduction and subsequent execution by his secret services of the Lebanese religious leader Imam Musa as-Sadr."

The communique protested at what it termed "the defeatist and conniving attitude of some governments and news media," adding that Libyan opposition would continue its struggle against "the terrorist dictatorial regime of Col al-Qadhdhafi, despite threats, intimidation attempts, and murders, until liberty and democracy are restored in Libya."

SUDAN

SSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES FINAL STATEMENT

JN272041 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Feb (SUNA)--In its final statement this evening, the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] Central Committee stressed the need to decisively and firmly confront all foreign moves, describing them as being fomented by agents and renegades to harm the nation's security, unity and safety. The committee commissioned the president with adopting what he deems fit in the form of resolutions and decisions to put an end to the activities of these groups.

At the end of the meetings of its fourth session, the SSU Central Committee called for achieving unity and concerting ranks out of its faith that the unity of the domestic front, the unity of ranks, the mobilization of energies in face of difficulties and dangers and the performance of the great duties dictated by the stage are the basic tools for fending off these dangers and overcoming these difficulties.

In its final statement the SSU Central Committee called for rendering the regional government a success, for enlightening the masses on its aims and nature and for emphazising the role of the masses' organizations. After having been informed of the desire of some citizens in the southern region to establish a number of regions in the south in harmony with current practices in the north, the committee deemed it fit that this matter be referred to the competent quarters in the southern region for discussion by means of the SSU organs in the southern region.

In another development the committee recommended that the political organization and its branches play a basic role during the various stages of elections of the people's councils, be it national or regional councils.

The SSU Central Committee stressed Sudan's commitment to work with its Arab brothers for mobilizing Arab material and moral capabilities in order to achieve a comprehensive and indivisible settlement for the Palestinian issue.

It also stressed Sudan's commitment to the liberation of the Arab lands which were occupied in 1967, including holy Jerusalem, and to work to regain the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their lands and to establish their state.

The SSU Central Committee highlighted the principles upon which Sudan's foreign policy is built. The Central Committee described the foreign policy as being committed to the international charters, firmly loyal to the Arab cause--the liberation of the occupied territories, including holy Jerusalem, and the establishment of the Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO--opposed to racial discrimination and supporting the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for independence.

The SSU Central Committee called for intensifying efforts to further bolster the integration and cohesion between Sudan and Egypt in order to serve the interests of the two fraternal peoples in the Nile Valley on the basis and in the spirit of the bilateral integration scheme and to step up the relations to a level compatible with the special ties between the two countries.

The SSU Central Committee stressed the need to focus on supporting Arab economic integration and the strategy of Arab economic action with the aim of bolstering the Arab economic institutions in order to develop economic cooperation among the Arab countries. The committee called for encouraging the investment of Arab capital in Sudan and for encouraging the tripartite economic cooperation between Arab capital, European technical know-how and the natural resources in Sudan.

It stressed the need to attain Arab solidarity in its capacity as the primary guarantee for achieving the joint Arab action strategy. The committee expressed support for consolidating the Arab League and for increasing its effectiveness by reconsidering its charter and structures.

The Central Committee stressed that since the SSU is leading the decentralization of the regional government movement, it must qualify itself politically to make a success of this goal. The committee called for more material and human support for the organization. It instructed that the SSU leadership and cadres be alert and educated in order to be able to assume their responsibilities. The committee also called for continuity and integrity of the political, popular and administrative organs in carrying out the programs and plans of the political organization. It stressed the need to eradicate illiteracy because of its direct impact on the issue of development and political and social progress.

The SSU Central Committee expressed its concern over the increasing burdens Sudan is shouldering due to the influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees into Sudanese territory from neighboring African states. The SSU Central Committee urged the government to continue the efforts to outline the real dimensions and the consequences of the burden of Sudan's shoulders--a burden shouldered as part of its loyalty to various fraternal, human and international community which is also committed to helping and relieving the refugees.

The Central Committee expressed its satisfaction with and appreciation for the Sudanese Government's initiative on convening an international conference for the refugees in Sudan and the outcome of that conference, which had bolstered Sudan's efforts in this sphere.

The committee called for supporting and encouraging the present dialogue between the Arab and European countries. It praised the continued development in the fraternal relations and cooperation between Sudan and the Arab countries. It praised the efforts being exerted by the Arab countries which are supporting the Sudanese national economy.

The SSU Central Committee praised Sudan's role in the work to peacefully settle the Eritrean issue and its role in solving the Somali-Ethiopian conflict.

The committee also praised Sudan's role in the field of economic and trade cooperation among the African countries to achieve self-sufficiency by the end of this century.

The Central Committee praised Sudan's foreign policy in the African arena--a policy which crystallized into adhering to the OAU principles; supporting Arab-African cooperation and Sudan's role in making a success of the first Arab-African summit and its serious efforts to convene the second summit; liberating African from foreign domination; combatting racial discrimination and aparthied; and supporting African liberation movements.

The committee praised the policy of good-neighbor relations with fraternal neighboring countries and President Numayri's role in bringing closer the views of the region's states.

The SSU Central Committee praised the positive outcome of the Islamic Conference summit held in Mecca. The Central Committee also highlighted the Sudanese delegation's policy at that conference, the thing which contributed to the issuance of its wise and reasonable resolutions.

The committee denounced the Libyan military intervention in Chad. It called upon the OAU and the African countries to shoulder their responsibilities toward this intervention. The committee stressed the need for the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from Chad, pointing out that this Libyan intervention will negatively affect the African countries' security and will make it a prey for the superpowers' struggles.

The SSU Central Committee approved the economic strategy paper and instructed the state's political, legislative and executive organs to implement this paper in order to restore balance and life to the economy and to close all the gaps in it.

The Central Committee called on the SSU organizations to embark on a wide-scale movement to revive the economic life, to whet the will and to glorify work. The Central Committee also urged the SSU organizations to guide the financial policy toward the objective of restoring the financial balance and to create a real surplus that can be used in investments and construction in order to bring about the economic and social goals.

The Central Committee recommended that guidance be given to the credit policy in order to control the supply of currency and banking credit, to the policy of granting loans to the productive sectors which have a positive influence on the national economy and to the foreign exchange policy in the direction of truly valuing the Sudanese pound in order to develop production, encourage exports and stabilize the prices of imports. It said that the foreign trade policy must be oriented toward lifting restrictions, monopolies and concessions in order to create competition in the market, to ensure a better offering of goods and to develop production. It instructed that foreign economic cooperation policy be directed toward serving strategic economic goals in a way which will support the balance of payments, finance economic programs, achieve the best utilization of resources, relieve the congestion of production and upgrade social services.

The Central Committee said that President Numayri's speech confirmed that there is no alternative for or retreat from the revolution's principles, charters and basic options; no alternative for the formula of the alliance of the working people's forces; no alternative for national unity in the framework of broader popular participation; no room for any opposition organization, bloc or idea; and no alternative for the Islamic way.

The committee supported President Numayri's decision to open an office for the Afghan Mujahidin in Khartoum. It recommended that they be granted financial and moral support to enable them to continue their struggle for liberating their country. It called anew for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The committee called for promoting the care of the students movement by achieving a national education system and purifying it of any party and sectarian activities to enable it to achieve it objectives.

The committee called for applying the necessary legal control over the Sudanese cadres which obtained their high university education and over those who specialized in the technical or vocational fields so that they will be loyal and serve a definite period of time in return for the care rendered to them by the homeland.

The committee stressed the need to support the Nonaligned Movement in its capacity as being necessary for the Third World countries' security and a tool for establishing the new world economic order characterized by justice and equality.

The committee stressed the need to use revolutionary decisiveness and firmness in confronting all the agent foreign movements and the internal renegades which are trying to harm Sudan's security, safety and safety. The committee commissioned the president with adopting what he deems fit in the form of resolutions and measures to put an end to the activities of these groups.

The Central Committee stressed the role of the private and cooperative sectors in the programs for development, production, economic services, strengthening Arab participation in developmental investment and encouraging the production of crops of world value and replacing imports. It called for taking care of the traditional sector and the sectors of small farmers, craftsmen, smiths and petty professions by providing them with money, tools and raw materials.

The committee praised President Numayri's decision to cancel interest on the dealings of the Land and Agricultural Bank. It called for the establishment of a cooperative development bank for investment in the fields of production and services. It also called for setting up a national reserve of basic goods and improving methods of distribution and cooperation channels.

It recommended quick implementation of Resolution No 72 of the third national conference on the policy of employment and reduction of government expenditure on wages and salaries.

The committee called for the adoption of economic policies which will open new fields for those qualified to run private projects in the sectors of agriculture, industry and handicraft production. It also called for a review of labor laws and making them serve the interests of labor and production. It also called for the fulfillment of duty before asking for rights.

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARAN PEOPLE MARK ANNIVERSARY OF SDAR 27 FEB

LD271446 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Western Sahara--Today marks the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. During this time the Saharan people have been able to achieve great victories in the political, diplomatic and military spheres, which have attracted the attention of the peace, freedom and justice loving world. On this occasion throughout the liberated regions of Saharan territory official and popular celebrations will be held which will be attended by many prominent political personalities from various parts of the world.

The Saharan Ministry of Information has announced that the Saharan People's Liberation Army inflicted a new defeat on the royal forces in El Asium region, only 2 days before the celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The statement points out that the Saharan People's Liberation Army attacked the Moroccan forces' positions between [words indistinct] in El Asium region on 25 February. The statement also points out that this battle, just like the battles of Ra's al-Qantarah, Bu Craa, (Jab) and Zag, (Guerat) and Semara, inflicted significant losses on the royal forces in lives and equipment.

POLISARIO LEADER SPEAKS ON SDAR ANNIVERSARY

LD281309 Algiers APS in English 1151 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Hafedh Boudjemaa, 28 Feb (APS)--The fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (S.D.A.R.) was celebrated, on Friday, near the Hafedh Boudjemaa Camp (Sahrawi refugees' camp), in presence of almost a thousand of delegates and foreign journalists who have been invited on this occasion. The commemoration of this event has been stressed by a speech delivered by Mr Mohamed Abdul Aziz, Polisario Front secretary general and president of the Council of the Command of the Revolution, S.A.D.R. Sumpreme Instancy [as received].

An important military march past took place before the speech of Mr Mohamed Abdel Aziz. (?Almost) the totality of the armament presented has been recovered by the Sahrawi combatants in their clashes against the Moroccan forces.

At the end of the military march past, Mr Mohamed Abdul Aziz drew a balance sheet of five years of victories, diplomatic and military acquisitions and other achievements recorded by the Sahrawi people within its struggle for national liberation.

Let's stress that a Mauritanian high-ranking delegation led by Mr Ahmed Ould Sidi, minister of information, attended for the first time the festivities.

REPORTER VIEWS CONDITIONS IN SDAR ON ANNIVERSARY

LD281055 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Feb 81 p 7

[Paul Balta report: "From the Algerian Border to the Atlantic Coast With the Polisario Front Fighters"]

[Text] Hassi-Hafed-Boudjema--As the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) on 27 February 1976 approached, the Polisario Front organized an expedition across the Western Sahara for a small group of journalists. We were able to cover more than 2,000 km from the civilian refugee camps at Hassi-Hafed-Boudjema, near Tindouf, to the Cabinio lighthouse 40 km from Cape Boujdour, and from the Atlantic to the Algerian border via Lebouirate and southern Morocco.

Driving in Land Rovers, the journalists visited cities "liberated" by the Saharan fighters, such as Mahbes, Tifariti and Amgala, and towns which were recovered when they were abandoned by the Moroccan forces, such as Haouza and Jdiria. All these positions were surrounded by two or even three lines of defense, some of which were captured after fierce battles, as was shown in Mahbes by the bodies of a few Moroccan soldiers, still dressed in their uniforms.

In the areas close to the Algerian and Mauritanian borders as far as Amgala, the nomads, who had vanished, are moving around again, while Saharan fighters are cultivating vegetable gardens. Carrots, turnips, cabbages, spinach, onions and tomatoes improve the daily diet of the forces deployed in the surrounding district. All along the route we took we saw or felt the presence of Polisario Front guerrillas with their arms, their emplacements and even field hospitals.

During the day we drove without taking any special precautions, and at nigt we drove with all our lights on except in the regions near to Bu Craa and Smara.

When we reached the Atlantic coast we crossed the road between El Aiun Boujdour at a specific point, since this road has been mined by the two opposing sides. A signpost shows the way to Cape Boujdour and th the Cabinio Lighthouse, near which three Spanish trawlers had run aground at right-angle to the beach--the trawlers being the Sollube-Cane-De-Bermeo, Angelote and another whose name has rusted away. According to our guides, the last two had been stopped and searched by the Polisario for fishing in Saharan territorial waters.

On the return trip we entered what the Moroccans call the "useful triangle" formed by El Aiun, the political capital, Smara, the holy city, and Bu Craa, which has phosphate deposits. Here, when night fell, we were able to tour, at our leisure, part of the "wall" which is intended to protect this famous triangle against attack from the foothills which stretch from Ouarkziz to Cape Boujdour.

The wall, which starts from Bu Craa, 25 km from the place where we were, is formed by a ditch, the earth from which has been used to build a bank more than 2 meters high, protected by barbed wire and a minefield. Every 6 km the Royal Armed Forces [FAR] have installed a circular position, 1,500 meters in radius, and these are apparently defended by 2 batallions or around 800 men. "We took the two most forward positions on 7 and 8 January, and since then the construction of the defense line has been suspended," a Saharan in charge of the sector, who had joined us and was acting as a guide, told us. "We also removed almost 6,000 antipersonnel and antitank mines laid over a distance of 10 km," he stressed, pointing to the holes which remain in the ground as evidence.

As you approach Smara, 140 km from Bu Craa, you can see the traces of the nomad camps destroyed in November 1975 when the FAR penetrated the Western Sahara abandoned by Spanish troops. We climbed a hill around 4 km from Smara's forward defense position. The defensive "wall," which is built on a ridge, can be seen with the naked eye. As a demonstration the Saharans installed a 120 mm mortar in the bed of a wadi and fired around 10 shots. Clouds of smoke rose up. The Moroccans fired back. Their firing was accurate: several shells fell about 12 meters from the target, without doing any damage because they sank into the sand.

Now that the war is entering its 6th year the Polisario Front clearly intends to give proof of its offensive capability in face of an adversary infinitely superior in numbers and firepower. Polisario Front Secretary General Mohamed Abdul Aziz received us in his headquarters in the Bir-Lahlou region and reviewed the situation, which he regards as positive. "In 1975," he said, "our cause was not clear to international opinion and there was ambiguity in the United Nations over the Saharan people's rights. A large part of the world did not suspect how much resistance to an invasion backed by a colonial power we could put up. At the time Morocco had an alliance with Mauritania. Its troops were deployed in that country and occupied the Western Sahara.

"Today the situation has evolved considerably in our favor. Our children go to school, we have a disciplined army, our flag flies over most of the country, Mauritania has withdrawn from the conflict, the area occupied by Morocco has shrunk like a shagreen skin [reference to H. Balzac's novel 'La Peau de Chagrin," in which the hero wears a shagreen skin which shrinks each time he is granted a wish], the SDAR exists and has been recognized by most OAU members."

Turning to the future, he was intransigent on the Western Sahara's independence and territorial integrity but insisted that Rabat must negotiate with the Polisario Front. Negotiate on what? "There are many things which we can discuss," the Polisario secretary general replied, "Because we have a common border. Among other things we can discuss cooperation for our gradual development."

CABINET DISCUSSES NEGEV PLAN, ENVOY TO CAIRO

Negev Redeployment

TA021219 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Mar 81 p 2

[By political correspondent]

[Text] Yesterday the Cabinet approved in principle the Negev redeployment plan presented to it by Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori, but added a demand that information on the financial sources for the implementation of this plan be furnished.

The Negev redeployment plan describes the infrastructure work that will be undertaken in that district to allow the IDF to redeploy after its withdrawal from the Sinai. Some Cabinet members noted yesterday at the meeting that the plan Tzipori submitted does not point to the scope of the spending involved or indicate the sources for that money. To the best of my knowledge, the plan predicts an expenditure of 1 billion shekels at the first stage but at this point it is not clear which budget will allocate the money for it. Tzipori claimed that the funds will be found in the pertinent ministries' budgets but it was not clear to the ministers that sufficient sums of money have actually been guaranteed for that purpose in the budget.

Tzipori heads an interministerial committee that deals with planning the IDF Negev redeployment and its impact on the Negev's future character. The Cabinet decided that, in view of the implementation of the plan, the Tzipori-led committee will hold talks with the appropriate ministries to find the financial resources.

Envoy Issue

TA021225 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Mar 81 p 2

[By political correspondent]

[Text] Israeli parliamentary and youth delegations will depart for Egypt in the early summer months. This was reported to the Cabinet yesterday in the course of a brief review of the two countries' bilateral relations.

The ministers were told that Israel has officially informed Egypt of its dissatisfaction with President as-Sadat's remarks favoring the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile.

Minister Burg raised a question on the meaning of the Egyptian press attacks on ambassador Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. He was told that such cases exist in the two countries' relations.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent noted that Ben-Elisar will return to Israel on 17 March and will thus end his term in Egypt. No replacement for Ben-Elisar has yet been appointed. A preferred candidate is Mr Moshe Sason but he, too, has not yet been officially appointed and, as far as is known, personal difficulties may prevent this appointment. At any rate, Minister Efrayim Dubek will head the Cairo Embassy until Ben-Elisar's successor is named.

AIR FORCE HITS TARGETS NORTHEAST OF TYRE 2 MAR

TA021842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] In a Katyusha attack on Qiryat Shemona, several of the town's inhabitants were wounded; military correspondent Shmu'el Tal is here in the studio:

First, let us mention the air force planes that acted this evening at about 1600 against two terrorist objectives about 10 km northeast of Tyre--a building and a field bivouac. This is the third air force action against terrorists since December.

During these actions, as will be recalled, three Syrian planes which tried to interfere with the actions were brought down and Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori told us today that the air force attack was carried out in the framework of the policy of hitting the terrorists in any way possible.

[Begin recording] [Tzipori] The Government of Israel, in the past, the present and the future will deal with the terrorists with the hardest fist possible and, to our joy, we have succeeded in changing the situation in southern Lebanon and we are providing the terrorists with enough to do just to protect themselves so that they should not think about bothering Jews. In the framework of this policy, two terrorist bases were located today and the shortest, most rapid way of dealing with them was from the air and so they were dealt with. As for the air force achievements, the hits were precise. We already know of several casualties; since the data we have has not yet been fully examined, we will not say exactly how many. We will also wait for what the terrorists announce and what information we acquire later. But there were good hits according to what the pilots reported. [end recording]

[Tal] In the meantime we have received a report. As I said earlier, at about 1830 the terrorists fired Katyushas at the Galilee panhandle. The shelling lasted for about 20 minutes and several rockets hit Qiryat Shemona. Several people were wounded. So far we have no further details about this. If we get them, we will report later.

Radio Beirut has announced that five people were wounded in the air force attack. Radio Beirut also said that the planes bombed the Abu-Al-Aswad area and this caused serious damage.

Casualty Report

TA021943 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] A few minutes ago Beirut reported that the figures for casualties of the Israeli bombing of the Tyre region total 14 killed and dozens of wounded. Our correspondent, Mikha'el Gurdus, reports that ambulance movements from the area of the bombing in southern Lebanon to Beirut hospitals is still continuing. This evening the IDF spokesman reported that our forces returned fire after Katyusha salvoes were fired at the north.

SHARON DENIES REPORT ON AUTONOMY CONCESSIONS

TA021553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Sources close to Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon this morning denied that he had ever made an offer of farreaching concessions on autonomy to the Egyptians. The report was carried by a new Egyptian weekly, MAY, the official journal of the Egyptian ruling National Democratic Party. The paper said Egypt had rejected the Israeli proposal to renew the autonomy talks which was made by Sharon to Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada. The Cairo report said Egypt had turned it down on the grounds that it did not want to interfere in the Israeli election campaign. The sources close to Sharon added today that the minister had always made it plain to everyone concerned, including the Americans and the Egyptians, that the autonomy talks could be completed before the Israeli elections in June. Sharon is said to feel that Israel had completed the framework for its settlement program in Judaea and Samaria and is now in a better position to wind up the negotiations on autonomy.

BEGIN SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO AS-SADAT

TA030817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] This morning the prime minister sent a condolence message to the Egyptian president over the death of the defense minister and 13 high-ranking Egyptian officers in a helicopter accident that occurred yesterday. In his message, Menahem Begin wrote: Please accept my condolences over the tragic death of Defense Minister Marshal Badawi and his colleagues. May God console the bereaved families and all the Egyptian people in their mourning.

BEGIN TOURS NEW QUARTERS OF JERUSALEM 2 MAR

TA021942 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1730 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, 2 Feb--Prime Minister Menahem Begin, together with the housing minister and the mayor of Jerusalem, today toured the new quarters of Jerusalem, viewing firsthand the building momentum in and around Jerusalem. The housing minister said during the tour that the new Jerusalem quarters have a capacity of 26,000 housing units; 11,000 of them are already occupied and 12,000 more are under construction. In the past 2 years, he said, construction in Israel has been at the greatest pace since 1967. The aim of the expanded construction, the housing minister said, is to maintain the numerical balance that exists between the Arab population and the Jewish population. In order to preserve this ratio, the Jewish population must grow by 10,000 persons per annum. This necessitates the creation of places of employment and the construction of residential units. The prime minister toured the Gilo quarter, in southern Jerusalem, and the Ramot quarter in the city's north. He also visited Ma'ale Adummim, which is east of Jerusalem.

FEBRUARY POLL REFLECTS ELECTION PREFERENCES

TA021335 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Mar 81 p 2

[Report on Mina Tzemah February poll: "The Likud, 29 Seats; the Alignment, 55 Seats"]

[Text] If the elections to the Knesset were held in the second half of February, under the existing breakdown of parties, the Alignment would obtain 55 seats in the Knesset (58 in the first half of January); the Likud would get 29 seats (24); and the National Religious Party would get 9 (11). These are the findings of the monthly poll conducted by Dr Mina Tzemah, the director of the "Dahaf" company Research Institute, for the weekly KSAFIM [FINANCES] in the period betwee 18 and 24 of February 1981.

Compared to these fluctuations the electoral potential of a new center party has not changed in February. At the time the poll was conducted, such a party, headed by 'Ezer Weizman, was able to obtain 15 seats (15 in January); one headed by Moshe Dayan, while playing down its name and the names of its leaders, who are RAFI leaders, at present would obtain 16 seats (17); and one headed jointly by Dayan and Weizman would obtain 21 seats (21).

In each of the three possible combinations such a list would draw half of its support at the Alignment's expense, about a third of it at the Likud's expense and the rest at the expense of other parties. In other words, in any combination such a list would have the potential to capture for itself, according to the data prior to the election campaign, a key position at the center of the political map; and, actually, it would be impossible to form a government coalition without it.

The poll reveals, however, that Moshe Dayan, by joining the existing RAFI framework--if that party had stressed its name and the names of its leaders, former Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz and Knesset member Zalman Shoval--would have significantly detracted from Dayan's electoral power, compared to an independent list that he would have established. Had Dayan joined the existing RAFI party, he would have drawn 10 seats; had he established an independent list, it would have drawn 16 seats. RAFI itself, led only by Hurvitz and Shoval, did not get even 1 seat in the February poll.

The answers to another standard question of the Mina Tzemah poll in KSAFIM concerning the personal preferences of the public for the prime minister's post showed only small, insigificant changes in the ratings. The answers to the open question "Who, in your opinion, is the best man for the prime minister's office in the next 4 years?" were distributed as follows: Shim'on Peres, 25.5 percent (26.3 percent in January poll); Menahem Begin, 20.4 percent (17.8 percent); Yitzhaq Rabin, 11.5 percent (13.3 percent); Moshe Dayan, 4.0 percent (4.7 percent); 'Ezer Weizman, 2.7 percent (4.0); others, 6.1 percent (7.7 percent); and 29.8 percent (26.2 percent) did not answer.

RESULTS OF POLL ON DEFENSE BUDGET CUTS REPORTED

TA030947 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] A small majority of the Israeli public does not justify the cut in the defense budget, according to a countrywide poll conducted by the Pori Institute and commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

Question: "Do you justify or not justify the cut in the defense budget?" To this, 49.6 percent replied in the negative, as compared with 36.2 percent who replied positively. A further 4.5 percent justify the cut with certain reservations, such as "if it does not harm the IDF's deployment," or if "they will cut only waste and not combat materiel," or if "they do not reduce wages," or if they cut "only the reserves and not the regular army." The remaining 9.7 percent had no opinion one way or the other on the subject.

Prominent among those who justify the cut are the educated, persons with a high income, and persons in the administrative or academic professions. Prominent among those who oppose a defense budget cut are persons of a low educational level, manual laborers and low-income earners.

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were interviewed in their homes throughout the country.

BLOCH COMMENTARY ON BEGIN TACTICS, U.S. POLICY

TA270921 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Feb 81 p 15

[Daniyel Bloch commentary: "Reagan Is Not Waiting for Begin"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has jeopardized an important element in Begin's election campaign and the reason for setting the election date at the end of June rather than the beginning of May. The original assessment was that the new U.S. President would begin demonstrating his new policy in the Middle East in March, meet with Begin and As-Sadat separately and, toward April, summon the two for a summit conference that would grant the autonomy talks a revived momentum. Thus Begin could have been photographed once again in the company of the U.S. and Egyptian presidents and directed the focus of the election campaign at the issue most convenient for him--the political issue--and set aside economic, domestic and social problems.

Reagan, however, or perhaps his aides, feel no obligation to help Menahem Begin's election campaign, especially in view of the fact that Begin and his emissaries demonstrated sympathy toward the opponent--Carter--during the election campaign. The United States and Egypt, like so many other countries, believe that the composition of the next Israeli Government will be different from the present one and that the next Cabinet's policy will be characterized by greater openness and flexibility. At any rate, no sensible person would assume that the autonomy negotiations could be concluded by June. Agreements that have not yet been finalized, approved or signed cannot be binding on the new Israeli Government, even by international law standards.

Many of Begin's and his government's assumptions were founded on the belief that As-Sadat allegedly prefers Begin and the Likud over Peres and the Labor Party and that he rejects the Jordanian option. But those who thus construed As-Sadat's policy did not comprehend the Egyptian president's sophisticated political game: so far he has been interested in extracting the maximum from the current government rather than come out against it as long as it was not absolutely clear that it would not continue in office after the election. However, the moment it became clear to As-Sadat that this government stands no chance of surviving, he began playing another tune: he has been making eyes at a European initiative, has been talking about a Palestinian government-in-exile and has rejected the idea of resuming the autonomy talks forthwith. Clearly, As-Sadat is not interested in begging Husayn to join the negotiation because he believes that Husayn's positions would delay the authonomy negotiations. And as long as these negotiations have not been concluded, he fears that Israel may hold off the total pullback from the Sinai. This is no new line; As-Sadat was not interested in incorporating Husayn into the "Camp David" process because he understood that a Husayn-Begin meeting might foil the chance of reaching an agreement.

One must bear in mind that As-Sadat indeed signed a separate peace agreement with Israel. The agreement is separate in the sense that its implementation is not conditional on the consent of any other Arab element. Other Arab elements can, as far as he is concerned, get into the picture after he has achieved all he set out to gain for Egypt. As-Sadat therefore rejects the incorporation of Jordan in the negotiation as long as this may hamper the signing of the agreement. However, with a new government in Israel and when the Reagan administration consolidates its Middle Eastern policy, then As-Sadat the pragmatist will adapt his policy to the new circumstances, provided they do not conflict with Egypt's vital interests in the course of the peace process with Israel.

Shim'on Peres' and the Labor Party's rivals' joy was thus undoubtedly premature. Nor is King Kusayn's position final. Husayn has had enough disappointments from the positions of Israeli governments since 1967. On several occasions Husayn signaled a readiness to compromise with israel. In 1971 he hinted clearly that he was ready for a territorial compromise, but the Israeli Government at the time turned him down. After the Yom Kippur war and prior to the Rabat conference Husayn wanted to have an interim arrangement with Israel. First he proposed disengagement along the entire Jordan Rift valley and later was prepared to make do with the "Jericho plan." But both the Golda Me'ir and the Yitzhaq Rabin governments rejected these ideas and insisted instead on a functional arrangement (contrary to the late Yig'al Alon's opinion). Husayn and the United States then rejected the notion of the functional arrangement and the chance to reach an interim arrangement was missed. This is why Husayn is in no hurry to make declarations before he knows if there is any ground for a dialogue between himself and the next Cabinet.

Certainly there is no point in his doing so before the election when it is not clear to him what coalition constraints would tie the hands of the next prime minister. Moshe Dayan's professed positions are not too attractive to King Husayn.

However, if after the election the political line favoring moderation and readiness to reach an agreement and a compromise with Jordan wins, then new horizons will open up for political negotiations. It is for this reason that Reagan, As-Sadat, Husayn and the Europeans are waiting in suspense, and this is why the PLO's propaganda channels sing in unison that "Peres is more dangerous than Begin." The reason is clear: It is easier to fight for public opinion over Begin; he presents a stiff position coupled by provocative settlement projects and blocking any possibility of a dialogue with Jordan. All these make the PLO option sound like the only possibility in the eyes of world public opinion. Nothing could be more convenient for 'Arafat and his gang. A more forthcoming and open approach, the freezing of all settlements, a nonprovocative policy and more relaxed Israeli international relations together with U.S. pressure on Jordan to join the peace process would not make the Palestinian organizations' extremist propaganda any easier.

It is now beyond doubt to the United States that the Likud government has reached a dead end in the political sphere and that, consequently, there is no point in holding a dialogue with it. However, in order not to overdo it, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will arrive in the region in April and Secretary of Defense Weinberger will make a visit in June. It is highly unlikely that this visit will be anything more than a tour geared at studying the region and familiarizing the administration with it for the sake of launching a new political move.

In the meantime, a U.S. policy of granting the peace process a secondary priority is slowly being shaped. Saudi Arabia, on the one hand, and El Salvador, on the other, were the centers of U.S. attention. To Israel it will cast some bones as compensation for the sale of offensive arms to Saudi Arabia with the Begin-Shamir government not having even tried to fight this trend in U.S. public opinion and in Congress. Who could have conducted such an information campaign? The Likud's faltering information messengers headed by Harry Hurwitz? Or the Jewish leadership that has already put the lid on the Begin government's coffin and is fed up with its policy regarding Judaea and Samaria affairs?

As a result, despite broad hints, Reagan has refused to invite Begin to Washington. For courtesy's sake he will not invite the opposition leaders before the [Israel] elections either. But when Alexander Haig visits the region, he will be able to form an impression both of the Labor Party leaders' positions as well ay of Jordan's King Husayn's approach to the possibility of solving the Palestinian problem in all its aspects.

ISRAEL, TURKEY REDUCE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIONS

TA030955 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Mar 81 p 2

[By political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The Israeli charge d'affaires in Turkey, Dr Ya'aqov Kohen, yesterday left Ankara in accordance with the decsion by the Government of Turkey to lower the level of diplomatic relations with Israel. As of yesterday, diplomats with the rank of second secretary now head the diplomatic missions in Israel and in Turkey. The view in Jerusalem is that the Turkish move was a surrender to Saudi Arabian pressure and blackmail, with that country promising Turkey oil and means of financing. The Israeli Foreign Ministry worked until the last minute to get Turkey to refrain from implementing its decision but the Ankara government rejected U.S. and NATO requests to rescind its decision.

OAU COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON AID, SECURITY

LD021536 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 0930 GMT 2 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The 36th regular session of the OAU Ministerial Council ended yesterday evening after adopting resolutions on various regional and international issues. In addition to vehemently condemning the blatant aggression of the terrorist Pretoria regime, the OAU ministerial council resolutions also indicate that $500 million is needed to alleviate the problems of Africa refugees.

Other resolutions of the OAU ministerial council states: That the Indian Ocean region should remain a zone of peace; that the frontline states subjected to the continued aggression of the terrorist Pretoria regime should be given the required assistance; that the United States should take all necessary measures to completely stop the terrorist South African regime from committing its acts of aggression against the people of South Africa and the frontline states; that the level of assistance to Angola should be raised in order to facilitate its contribution to the freedom struggle of the people of Namibia; that the African group in the United Nations should urge that organization to adopt a resolution demanding that the terrorist Pretoria regime pay over $7 million to Angola in compensation for damages its has caused in Angola due to the repeated terrorist aggression it has committed against that country.

In a closing speech, Mr Witness Mangwende, foreign minister of Zimbabwe and chairman of the 36th session of the OAU ministerial council, lauded the deliberations of the session, adding that the resolutions adopted by the ministerial council with regard to the OAU budget, assistance to Angola and aid to the refugees of Africa were highly significant and commendable. He went on to appeal strongly to member states to increase their level of assistance and commitments to independence movements and struggles for the total liberation of southern Africa.

KODJO QUESTIONED ABOUT SDAR'S OAU MEMBERSHIP

LD022140 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Twenty-six African countries have asked the secretary general of the OAU in writing the reason why the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, [SDAR] has not become a member of the OAU. A letter from the 26 African countries to Mr Edem Kodjo, the organization's secretary general, was sent through the leaders of the Mozambique, Madagascar, Seychelles, Burundi and Sao Tome and Principe delegations who took part in the OAU ministerial council meeting held in Addis Ababa.

According to the Charter of the OAU, a country becomes a member of the organization when it gets the support of over half of the member countries. There are 50 member countries of the OAU and out of these the SDAR has the backing of 26 OAU member countries thus making it eligible to become a member of the organization. This was what was pointed out in the letter sent to Mr Kodjo.

INTER-AFRICAN SOCIALIST SOCIETY CHARTER ADOPTED

LD021818 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 2 Mar 81

["The Charter of the Interafrican Socialist Society"--TAP headline]

[Text] Tunis, 2 Mar (TAP)--"Democratic socialism is the only way to develop the African countries and deliver their peoples from all the forms of exploitation and alternation;" affirmed the African socialist party in the charter of the ISS [Interafrican Socialist Society] adopted at the end of the organization's constitutive congress held in Tunis from Feb 26 to 28.

The African socialist parties also reaffirmed that:

-They are deeply attached to the fundamental liberties and to the respect of human rights.

-The essence and the finality of the democratic society lie in a free and conscious participation of people in the life and the future of the community in accordance with the particular civilization values of Africa.

They also reaffirmed that:

-This participation implies the separation of powers, the guarantee of public and trade union liberties and the democratic functioning of their parties.

-They must continue to fight with the peoples who struggle to free their home and recover dignity.

-They regard nonalignment as a joint strategy to fight against imperialism, colonialism, racialism, Zionism and any other form of hegemony, to develop international cooperation and to establish a just and lasting peace between the peoples and nations.

-They must go on fighting for the democratization of international relations and for the establishment of a new world economic order.

The mission of the ISS is:

-To strengthen the ties of solidarity between the member parties and organizations.

-To work for the free co-ordination of these parties' policy.

-To promote and strengthen the bilateral and multilateral relations between the organizations associated with their respective parties, notably between the young people and women's organizations.

-To encourage more particularly the co-operation between the workers' trade unions and the agricultural co-operatives associated with the ISS member parties.

-To favour any action likely to provide an active support to the struggles for national liberation.

-To promote and strengthen African unity as well as inter-African and international cooperation on the basis of the principles defined by the UN Charter and the OAU Charter.

-To establish relations of friendship and solidarity with the regional and international organizations' which take their inspiration from democratic socialism.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU RETURNS FROM MOSCOW; TASS REPORTS CITED

LD272135 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Feb 81 EA

[Excerpts] Comrade Chairman Nengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE], and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, arrived back home this evening after attending the 26th CPSU Congress.

It has been reported that Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, secretary general of the PMAC and executive member of COPWE; Comrade Shimeles Mazengia, Central Committee member of COPWE; and editor in chief of the COPWE Central Committee organ SERTO ADER, will continue attending the 26th CPSU Congress until the closing date.

In another development, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev yesterday held talks on friendly relations between the two countries, on areas of mutual cooperation and on international issues jointly affecting the two countries. TASS reported that the meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality and both leaders expressed their satisfaction at the existing friendly relations between the USSR and Ethiopia. TASS also reported that Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has hailed the report submitted by the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th congress of the party as wonderful and absorbing. In the same report TASS disclosed that Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has expressed his belief in the further strengthening of the relations between the two countries under the leadership of the COPWE while Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress was a source of inspiration to all progressive forces struggling against imperialism and international reaction.

MENGISTU MEETS WITH ZIMBABWE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD282104 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Commission for Organizing the party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, today received and held talks with Comrade Witness Mangwende, Zimbabwe Foreign Minister and chairman of the 36th OAU foreign ministers ordinary session.

At the ceremony held at the Grand Palace this afternoon, Comrade Witness Mangwende delivered a message to Comrade Chairman Mengistu from Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. In addition, Comrade Mangwende briefed Comrade Chairman Mengistu on issues discussed and resolutions adopted by the 36th OAU foreign ministers ordinary session. They also discussed the aggression and conspiracy being committed by the terrorist and racist South African regime against independent African states in the region. Comrade Mangwende noted that the people and government of Zimbabwe are grateful for the support and assistance which socialist Ethiopia has given, and will give to Zimbabwe.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu, for his party, assured Comrade Mangwende that the people and government of socialist Ethiopia would stand on the side of the Zimbabwe people, as they did during the Zimbabwe people's struggle for liberation.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Fiseha Desta, PMAC assistant secretary general, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and COPWE Executive Committee member, and Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister and COPWE Central Committee member. Comrade Witness Mangwende was presented to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam by Comrade Fiseha Geda, chief of protocol in the chairman's office and COPWE Central Committee member.

ERITREAN REVOLUTIONARY FACTIONS PLAN MEETING

JN271917 Doha QNA in Arabic 1830 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Riyadh, 27 Feb (QNA)--Othman Saleh Sabe, chairman of the Executive Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation forces, has declared that the factions of the Eritrean revolution will hold a dialogue next week in order to adopt practical steps to eliminate the disputes and to set up a formula for the unity of Eritrean work. This comes in response to the wish evinced by the Arab kings and presidents during the Amman summit conference.

In a statement to QNA, Sabe said that a joint meeting will be held in Khartoum on 5 March. It will be attended by representatives from the popular liberation forces and the revolutionary council organizations. These representatives will be led by the heads of the two organizations' political bureaus to achieve these steps. He explained that Sudan has made great efforts to stop and eliminate the causes of the war between the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Council and to convince the leaders of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front to attend the joint meeting in order to achieve unity among the factions of the revolution and to prepare the atmosphere to make a success of the Arab League efforts in this regard.

The committee set up by the Amman summit conference said that it will meet with the representatives of the three factions of the Eritrean revolution in Tunis in mid-March to discuss the executive-level steps to achieve unity among the factions of the Eritrean revolution and to mobilize their potential for liberation and independence.

Sabe called on the foreign ministers of the OAU who will hold their forthcoming conference in Addis Ababa to support Eritrea's right to self-determination and to put an end to the Ethiopian-Fritrean dispute.

KENYA

MOI ADDRESS OPENS INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE

LD021318 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0718 GMT 2 Mar 81 EA

[Address by President Daniel Arap Moi at the opening session of the International Press Institute conference at the Kenyatta conference Center in Nairobi--live]

[Excerpts] Your Royal Highness, the Aga Khan, Mr Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of all the people of the Republic of Kenya, I bid you a warm welcome to our country. We are very glad that this annual meeting of the International Press Institute [IPI] is being held in our capital city of Nairobi. We feel particularly honored because this is the second general assembly of the IPI to be held in Nairobi.

Mr Chairman, I have looked at the agenda of your meeting and therefore I know that you will be discussing some very important matters. I shall not myself go into those subjects. I shall not even say anything much about the freedom of the press, a subject which I know is exceedingly important and which always figures prominently in your annual meetings. The reason why I shall not go into those matters is not that I consider them unimportant, on the contrary. But I feel that I must make use of this unique opportunity I have in addressing such a truly distinguished and influential gathering to say a few words on one of the subjects which I consider to be of great importance to the future of mankind.

Reference to the future of mankind might suggest to you that I shall speak on the military aspect of international peace and security. There is indeed a temptation these days whenever one looks into the future to concentrate on wars, especially nuclear wars. There is, of course, no doubt that the increasing danger of military conflicts is a matter which must continually be high on the list of those pressing international issues which demand concentrated attention.

However, there are many nonmilitary sources of danger or threats to international peace and security which, in my view, are not being given adequate attention. One such source of danger is what might be referred to as the increasing injustice in the world. It is for this reason that, on this special occasion, I want to say a few words on the subject of justice, especially what I shall refer to as social justice.

Social justice is an exceedingly important but complex subject. Indeed, there happens to be one definition of social justice in today's dictionaries and encyclopedias, although the Bible contains terms or phrases very close to what I understand to be the meaning of the concept. On this occasion and for the purpose of this address, I shall confine myself to only one aspect of the subject, namely justice for the poor and disadvantaged at national and international levels.

First, social justice at the national level: It should be the concern of all governments and all those who believe in the dignity of man, his common destiny and therefore in his development wherever he might be to ensure the maintenance of social justice, that is, to ensure that there is justice in every sector of economic, political and social life. In this connection, social justice must not be regarded as a vague concept. It includes such basic considerations as providing for all--and without discrimination--adequate food supplies, housing or shelter, health care, education, employment and the right for each individual to exercise his or her full political rights. In addition there must be real opportunities for each individual to develop and exercise his or her talents to the full. Seen in this broad, but practical framework, one can say that almost each country must do more toward the achievement of social justice.

There are, of course, those obvious cases, such as South Africa, in which the principle of social justice and other principles which affect man's dignity are violated in the most crude, selfish and hypocritical manner. South Africa wants to perpetuate serfdom and slavery in its barely disguised form. The situation in that unhappy country is now well known. Unfortunately there are those who do not condemn the inhuman ideology of apartheid and related socially evil practices in South Africa, because they consider that country to be a valuable link in the security of the West. Such thinking is wholly false and is the conclusion of those who look objectively at the matter that the South African situation actually poses direct and real threat to international peace and security. Each and every country has, therefore, an interest and duty in changing that inhuman system. The urgency of the matter cannot be exaggerated. We in Kenya--and I want to make it very clear--do not hate the people of South Africa. We hate the system; some people may link hate of the system with hate on human beings. That is not Kenyan policy.

Kenyan policy has three main principles: love, peace and unity. All of you are very important people. You can shape the destiny of the world and you can also destroy the destiny of the world. You know that you cannot get people to understand each other if there is no love for humanity. You can never get people to live in peace if they have no love for humanity. You can never create understanding and confidence if people don't love or have love for one another. Those three things are our guidelines as far as Kenyans are concerned.

It is the systems of various countries that tend to undermine and suppress the dignity and integrity of a person. We don't care about the pigment of the skin of a person. That does not matter. What matters is the standing of a human being. After all, each one of us is placed somewhere on this planet and it is up to each one of us to make this planet a better planet for each one of us and for our children and the future generations to live in dignity and to be grateful for what we have done for them in the years to come.

As I said, I am not exaggerating the situation in South Africa. The situation in South Africa is the extreme of what is happening, admittedly in not such a harsh and crude manner, in many other countries, where social justice is denied to some sections of population because of racialism, tribalism, misplaced nationalism, religion, creed and so on. There is truly a lot to be done in practically every country to uphold in a practical manner, instead of vague statements, the principle of social justice, as I have defined it here.

But it is at the international level at which social injustice is certainly increasing in an alarming manner. When I speak as a black man, I am not proud of what is happening in other countries in Africa--in black Africa: the refugees running from one country to the other. So, we are not angels either. What is required is the common efforts of all those who have love for humanity to fight evils in whatever corners they are. Moreover, the existing international economic order certainly works in an inequitable manner as far as the developing countries are concerned. We have talked about this one for many times at the United Nations, at the OAU, at the Nonaligned Movement and other international bodies, but this has not, of course, been achieved. The result is that we have increasing concentration of wealth in the what is called the North and increasing poverty and mass frustration in what is referred to as the South.

Another lamentable consequence is that the international community finds in what an outsider would consider to be an unbelievably stupid situation, namely abundance of undeveloped resources in the South with increasing unemployment of skilled labor, capital and technology in the North. Such an outsider would ask: Why don't the two cooperate for mutual benefit?

Some of you might well say that what I am saying today is not new. Indeed, there is absolutely nothing new in my statements so far. The subject of international cooperation and the real benefits which would accrue from that cooperation in terms of material and non-material aspects, including greater international stability and a better foundation for international peace and security, have been discussed for many years. Moreover, and with regard to economic aspects, solutions to the problems are, I believe, well known. In addition it is now recognized that the solutions to the economic problems in the North must include more rapid development of the South. The recent report by the Brandt Com mission is enough evidence of the conclusion I am summarizing here. What is lacking is the political will and commitment to do what we all know must eventually be done for the sake of each and every nation.

And this now brings me to the role of the press in promoting the principle of social justice. I have no doubt in my mind that the press is an essential and valuable instrument in this task. It is the role of the free press to educate the people on such important aspect as the interrelated nature of the economic problems facing various parts of the world: therefore, the need for global simultaneous action programs.

It is also the role of the press to continuously urge the policy-makers to base their decisions and plans on the long-run interests of the international community on the whole, instead of short-run and narrow nationalistic considerations. The role of the press in this matter is truly of great importance.

But there is the danger that the press might not carry its responsibilities adequately, because, for example, the editors might impose upon themselves certain constraints such as fair of what their owners or valued readers might think. I acknowledge that individual newspapers must satisfy their owners--those who pay the bills--while attracting news readers. But I also hold the view that the press should always be ahead of change and thus prepare people for the necessary changes.

I conclude discussion on this point by stressing that the press in the North has an important and urgent task to speed up understanding and education in the North about the interdependence of the North and South, not merely geographically but more important in the terms of their destiny and solution to their problems.

We in the South have, over the years, advocated global solutions to the problems of the entire international community. This enlightened approach is at times misinterpreted in the North, because, so it is alleged, we urge such solutions because the South would be the main beneficiary of such programs as the new international economic order or abolition of restrictive trade practices in the North against goods from the South or more sensible arrangements for international transfer of technology. Such an argument is, of course, patently false. The beneficiaries of the more sensible and equitable management of the world and its resources are all people and all countries. I repeat that the press has most important role in promoting proper understanding of these issues and in urging the policy makers to take appropriate actions.

It is also clear to me that if the press is to undertake this important responsibility effectively, then it must enjoy what is referred to as freedom of the press. Mr Chairman, we in Kenya steadfastly uphold the freedom of the press. On this occasion I am very glad to say that, on the whole, we have a responsible press, a press which is not inhibited over raising issues it considers important, and a press which recognizes its role of being wholly objective in educating the public. Such a happy situation depends, of course, on many things, especially the working relations between the press and the government. And of great significance is the determination of the press to understand national problems, objective and day-to-day constraints facing the nation. We in Kenya do not believe that only one section of our community or social organization has the monopoly knowledge. Certainly, my government believes that, together with the press, we can have a lively and continuing national dialogue on our problems and how to overcome them.

Mr Chairman, I have spoken longer than I intended. My final point is to urge you during your deliberations to consider how the press can undertake the responsibilities I outlined earlier more effectively. If the world press cannot do that job, then how else do we get the kinds of results that may sustain civilized control over the ultimate destiny of mankind? I am sure that this is the appropriate forum for asking that basic question.

Now, Mr Chairman and distinguished friends, I have much pleasure in declaring this 1981 assembly of the IPI to be formally open. Thank you.

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT SAID BARRE SEES 'U.S. RELUCTANCE'

LD010838 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Mar (KUNA)--President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia has complained of what he calls U.S. reluctance to support Somalia in its struggle against Soviet-supported Ethiopia. In a statement to Kuwaiti AL-WATAN, published here today, President Barre said that having lost its influence in Somalia with the expiration of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in 1978, the USSR was trying to return to Somalia. However, President Barre pledged not to permit the return of the Soviets as long as he remained in authority, adding that "I wish to alert everyone that the Russians are now using all of their resources to return to Somalia."

President Barre admitted that the Somali conflict with Ethiopia over the Ogaden Desert region and Somali internal and tribal problems were all "weapons against us." He added that "the hesitation shown by the West and particularly by the United States in supporting us is also a weapon against us." It is recalled that the Somali president had offered military facilities in his country to the United States in return for military aid.

President Barre attributed this "U.S. reluctance" to support Somalia to what he called the U.S. dream of regaining the influence it lost in Ethiopia following the establishment of the Marxist military regime there in the mid-seventies. He added that "Americans and the westerners in general are still dreaming of returning to Ethiopia, the cradle of their old presence. Perhaps they are afraid of meeting with a fate similar to that of the Russians if they were to exceed their limits with us one day and tried to serve their own interests alone, forgetting all about our interest."

TANZANIA

NYERERE WARNS OF 'UNPRECEDENTED' FOOD SHORTAGES

LD012128 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 1 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpt] Magu--President Nyerere has warned that Tanzania is facing acute food shortages unprecedented since the country attained independence. Mwalimu said the shortages, which have been caused by drought, have come at a time when the nation has little foreign exchange. He has, however, called on Tanzanians not to despair as there is still hope of rain in the next 3 months. Mwalimu sounded the warning when he was addressing Kageye villagers in Magu District, after inaugurating new premises in this historic village.

Mwalimu advised that the only way of avoiding the disaster of famine is to grow the right crops at the appropriate time. He said that traditionally the crops that were grown by our grandparents in Mwanza, Mara and Shinyanga regions were sorghum and millet. It would be foolish, Mwalimu said, for farmers in these regions to cling to the growing of corn. Mwalimu said our grandparents in the regions were not silly to abandon the growing of corn. Mwalimu urged farmers in the regions to grow sorghum and millet this month to make full use of the coming rains.

Food Imports

LD271534 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 27 Feb 81 EA

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya said that the major battle facing Tanzania after the Uganda war is the reconstruction of our country so as to free ourselves from the crises facing us. Msuya said this when he was addressing the people of Lindi and surrounding villages at a rally in Lindi. He also appealed to the citizens to increase food production. This year, 100,000 tons of food have been ordered from abroad.

HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER ADDRESSES ECONOMIC UNREST

LD261544 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 26 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The minister for home affairs, Brig Muhiddin Kimario, has called on the police force to deal ruthlessly with those who sabotage the country's economy. Kimario was addressing today hundreds of policemen and officers of the police force and prisons at the national stadium in Dar es Salaam.

He said those who sabotage the economy were enemies of the people and it was inevitable that we should deal with them seriously.

The minister reminded the police of the great responsibility with which the nation entrusted them. He said problems affecting the police force, including shortages of equipment for carrying out their duties and housing, were understood and that they would be solved according to the capability of the country's economy. To increase the successful execution of their duties, the minister reminded the police of the importance of party sessions in discussing problems.

Brigadier Kimario also said that while striving to reduce complaints and at the same time maintain good discipline at work in the police force, his ministry is preparing new work procedures for the force. The minister did not elaborate.

UGANDA

PRESIDENT DENIES REPORTED EXPULSION OF KENYANS

LD021538 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The president's attention has been drawn to a Kenyan newspaper's report that a number of citizens of Kenya who have been living in Uganda have been ordered to leave Uganda. The president wishes it to be known that it is not the policy of the government to evict persons who have been living in Uganda lately. All Kenyans, therefore, have no cause to leave Uganda; anyone who is threatened in any way should lodge his appeal immediately with the office of the president.

MUWANGA ATTACKS 'DIVISIVE' DEMOCRATIC PARTY

LD020448 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpt] The vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has said that the government will not compromise with anyone on the question of security of the country. Addressing a mammoth Uganda People's Congress [UPC] victory rally in (Bunya), near Iganga, the vice president said that the people working against the security of this country should not expect any mercy from the government when caught, regardless of their rank. Mr Muwanga, in an apparent reference to recent disturbances in the country, said he was not joking or intimidating anyone because Ugandans have suffered too much since the time of the fascist dictator.

He said UPC was voted into power by the people themselves, and those who think they will remove the government by the gun are deceiving themselves. Mr Muwanga challenged those who claim that the recent general elections were not free and fair to go to court. He said the elections were free and fair and even the commonwealth team of observers made a report to that effect. He explained that people voted UPC into power because the knew the party fought for their freedom and advocates for peace and love for each other.

Mr Muwanga lashed out at the Democratic Party [DP] which, he said, practiced divisive politics. He said DP has three wings--DP of Ngobi, DP of Lule and DP of Ssemogerere. He said that the UPC government is led by Dr Obote, who is believed to serve them.

POLICE CHIEF, OTHERS REPORTEDLY SUSPENDED

LD021128 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Reports from Kampala say that Uganda's police chief and several other senior police officers have been suspended indefinitely. Uganda's official newspaper, THE PEOPLE reported that police Inspector General Luke Ofungi has been replaced by one of his deputies, (?Okot Okullu), who is now the acting police inspector General. Sources in the ruling Uganda People's Congress Party said Mr Ofungi was suspended on reasons of inefficiency.

Meanwhile, Uganda's vice president, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has stated that the Uganda Government will not compromise with anyone on the question of the country's security.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFUL PLEDGES TO UPDATE AGREEMENTS

AB021200 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Bangui, Central African Republic, March 2 (AFP)--Presidential hopeful Francois Pehoua has said that he will update all existing cooperation agreements with the Central African Republic, including military accords, if he wins the race for the presidency here on March 15.

Mr. Pehoua, who is standing as an independent, told several thousand supporters here yesterday that he would not lead his country into isolation, but stressed that he would not prejudice its sovereignty.

Development had to be conceived by the Central African people for the Central African people and should not be imposed from outside, he said. It had to be pragmatic and based on the realities of the nation and the world at large, he added.

Mr. Pehoua, a former director of central services of the Cameroon-based Bank of West African States, said that in the past, friendly states and international organisations had been reticent because funds supplied had been used badly. All that must change, and to do that, people whose main concern is with the higher interest of the nation will have to be put in charge of such funds, he added.

Mr. Pehoua said that his economic policy would be based on controlled liberalism. He also called for decentralisation, regionalised development and social justice. He said that among other things, he would fight unemployment, rising prices, transport deficiencies and shortages of consumer goods.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI TO BEGIN TOUR OF COUNTRY ON 10 MAR

AB011031 Paris AFP in French 0818 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 1 Mar (AFP)--The president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT], Mr Goukouni Oueddei, will tour the interior of Chad beginning 10 March. The last time a Chadian head of state made a similar tour was in 1978. The decision was made at a ministerial council meeting on Thursday. The council also adopted some concrete measures for the demilitarization of Ndjamena and decided to ratify the Lome II convention which links the EEC with African Caribbean and Pacific countries.

The Chadian head of state will first go to the southern part of the country. The last tour of a Chadian head of state of the country dates to 1978, with Gen Felix Malloum.

Concerning the demilitarization of Ndjamena, the GUNT decided to allocate the sum of 100 million CFA francs to the joint military commission entrusted with the question of demilitarization. This great financial effort made by a country that is virtually bankrupt shows the importance the GUNT attaches to the implementation of its decisions in this field, observers note.

Furthermore, the GUNT has decided to organize a seminar for all the cadres of the country in April. This kind of seminar which existed during the presidency of Ngarta Tombalbaye, enabled the Chadian president to monitor the feelings of Chadian leaders.

The Chadian minister for economic affairs, Mr Ngangbe Kosnaye, left Ndjamena on Friday for Khartoum and then to Jidda. The minister of agriculture, Mr Raymond Naimbaye, has also left the Chadian capital for Paris. Neither of the two Chadian ministers specified the aim of his trip but informed sources in Ndjamena believe that these missions are part of a GUNT campaign of explanation.

ZAIRE

BELGIAN PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER ON 1-WEEK VISIT

AB271441 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpt] It was 0830 when the plane which brought the Belgian prime minister landed on the tarmac of the Ndjili International Airport. Mr Wilfried Martens begins a 1-week official visit to Zaire. It was the first state commissioner, Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, who welcomed him on his arrival.

The Belgian prime minister traveled on a Belgian Air Force plane and the first state commissioner who welcomed him on his arrival, was accompanied by the deputy first state commissioner and state commissioner for foreign affairs, Bomkoko Lokumba, the state commissioner for territorial administration, Duga Kugbe Toro; the governor of the city, (Kisombe Tchaku Ngese), Ambassadors Jean-Paul van Bellinghen, Kengo Wa Dondo and Nyiwa Mobutu. After the introduction of members of the Belgian prime minister's entourage and the welcoming delegation, the two statesmen, in their exchange of welcome speeches at the VIP lounge of the Ndjili International Airport stressed the good relations which exist between Zaire and Belgium.

Talks on Credit

LD281744 Brussels Domestic in French 1600 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpts] At the conclusion of the 1st day of the visit to Kinshasa by Prime Minister Wilfred Martens and Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, Belgium has decided to increase the open credit at Zaire's disposal at the National Bank of Belgium from 700 million to 1 billion Belgian francs.

Other ministerial moves are expected regarding the political difficulties which, for the time being, mar relations between the two countries.

Banquet, Speeches

AB281500 Kinshas AZAP in French 0930 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 Feb (AZAP)--First State Commissioner and Mrs Nguza Karl-I-Bond gave a banquet on Friday night in honor of the Belgian prime minister and Mrs Wilfried Martens attended by delegates accompanying the Belgian statesman several Zairian authorities and members of the diplomatic corps.

In a speech, the executive commissioner said the official visit of the Belgian head of government is of particular importance to the two countries because it comes at a time when both Zaire and Belgium are searching for ways and means to revive, strengthen and redirect their cooperation on a new path in accordance with their mutual interests. Our meeting, he said, demonstrates the desire of our two heads of state, His Majesty King Baudouin I of Belgium and the founding chairman of the MPR and head of state, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, to strengthen our relations in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and cooperation.

On the current economic crisis--one of the deepest that ever shook the world--the first state commissioner commended the EEC's initiative and action especially within the framework of the successive conventions signed with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, which manifest the concern to gradually improve relations between the two parties.

Zaire was not spared by this economic crisis, however, we are very much aware of this, he said, and the Executive Council is sparing no effort to search for and establish ways and means of surmounting this crisis. That is why, he explained, several reform measures have been implemented in various fields, especially with regard to the principal organs of the state, public administration, the economic sector and management of public finance.

[Words indistinct] economy, the various projects under construction and which constitute different stages in the Mobutu plan, should put the country back in a position to plan, in addition to the program of stabilization achieved in 1980 and the 3-year revival program about to begin, a new phase of development on a long-term basis.

Within this context, Zaire has set itself some priorities: reviving agriculture, stock breeding and fishing; rehabilitating manufacturing industries; and increasing the exploitation of local energy resources.

The first state commissioner emphasized that the extent and diversity of objectives to be accomplished in this order of priority leaves considerable room for the most diversified cooperation possible.

We think that everything should be done to ensure, through peaceful means, [words indistinct] their independence, their smooth development and the social, material and spiritual well-being of their people, Citizen Nguza concluded.

On his part, the Belgian prime minister stressed in his toast that his visit to Zaire is a good-will one for the purpose of working together for the development of the two countries.

Recalling bonds linking Zaire and Belgium, which were born out of the accidents of history (colonization), Mr Martens stressed the real solidarity that the past, the present and the future impose on Zaire and Belgium for their well-being.

On the present, he said the economies of Zaire and Belgium are complementary and each day shows that it is in the interests of the two countries to cooperate closely in all fields. To this end, and considering the economic crisis hitting the world, the Belgian statesman stressed his country's contribution to the struggle for development and the well-being of the peoples of the two countries. He also revealed the important role his country is playing in making the Mobutu plan for reviving Zaire's economy a success.

Belgium, he noted, is today happy to see this plan firmly put on the right footing, so that competent international bodies believe that the first phase--the stabilization stage--is coming to an end. The time is approaching for the second and final phase--that of revival--[words indistinct] to be drawn up and put into practice.

The Belgian prime minister then commended the courage of the Zairian people and their leaders for their efforts so far, stressing that his country will always be ready to support Zaire in its efforts to return to prosperity because of the mutual interests existing between the two countries.

Mr Martens also spoke of the North-South dialogue establishing a new international economic order. To be in line with Zaire's position, this new order should not be tainted with the form of the old one, he said. To this end, he assured the Government of Zaire that the Belgian Government will do everything to bring about a solution to what constitutes a major challenge of our times and which equally affects Zaire and Belgium.

On the necessity of his visit to Zaire, which is quite normal for the rapprochement between the two countries' leaders, the guest of the Zairian Government said it could also be an opportunity to appraise objectively the [word indistinct] relations between the two countries which are so close and diverse.

It is good, on occasions like this, that political leaders of the two countries meet and go beyond their daily preoccupations to discuss whether the existing procedures are working and to examine improvements to them, Mr Martens said, adding that this process involves common reflection.

The prime minister thanked the first state commissioner and through him all the Zairian people for the warm welcome and the cordial and fraternal hospitality they were accorded. He also mentioned the marvelous things members of his delegation would see during their stay in Zaire. Belgians feel at home in Zaire as Zairians feel at home in Belgium. Singers Madiata and Mpongo Love entertained during the evening.

BENIN

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES 1981 STATE BUDGET

AB271720 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The extraordinary session of the revolutionary National Assembly has ended. The closing ceremony took place today at the OCAM [African-Mauritian Common Organization] village. The extraordinary session of the revolutionary National Assembly ended with a solemn ceremony during which a communique was published. This communique constitutes a report of the deliberations. The final communique was read by the secretary general of the permanent committee of the revolutinary National Assembly, (Manikitta Okiti):

[Begin recording] Final communique of the first extraordinary session of the revolutionary National Assembly: The revolutionary National Assembly met in an extraordinary session from Monday, 23 February, to Thursday, 26 February 1981, in the conference hall of the OCAM village under the chairmanship of the second vice chairman of the permanent committee, Comrade Amidou Baba Moussa, acting for the chairman of the permanent committee of the revolutionary National Assembly. During the deliberations, the extraordinary session examined documents relating to the 1980 budget estimates, the 1981 national production and investment program, the 1981 national recurrent budget and the election of nonprofessional people's judges to the Central People's Court. Analyzing in depth the causes of the current international socioeconomic situation, the extraordinary session of the revolutionary National Assembly noted that this situation is mainly characterized by the persistent galloping inflation which plagues our country's production efforts and revenues of [words indistinct], the continued degradation of the economic and financial situation of the Third World countries due to the pillage of their resources and the continually worsening terms of trade and the deliberate and pronounced coolness by the capitalist countries toward the efforts being made with the view to defining and effectively establishing new bases for a new and more equitable international economic order.

Examining the current economic situation of our country, the revolutionary National Assembly also noted the persistent difficulties in the fields of agricultural and industrial production, in our units of production and in the public finance and administrative sectors--difficulties due not only to the uncertain climatic conditions but also and especially to the general economic crisis of world capitalism. It is in this difficult context that the revolutionary National Assembly, which is faithful to the fundamental and guiding principles of our democratic and popular revolution--that is to say reliance first of all on our own strength and resources--has through the creative initiative of our popular masses and in accordance with the terms and dispositions of article 45 of the constitution, responsibly approved:

1. The amended 1980 national budget which is a balanced one.

2. The 1981 national production and investment program which is balanced at the sum of 84,218 billion CFA francs including 3,86 billion CFA francs for socioadministrative expenditure, 75,689,340,000 CFA francs for the socioeconomic projects of the ministeries and 4,666,660,000 CFA francs for socioeconomic projects in the provinces.

3. The 1981 state recurrent budget, which is balanced at the sum of 42,563,779,000 CFA francs.

The revolutionary National Assembly noted with satisfaction that this recurrent budget is 26 percent higher than that of 1980 and that personel expenditures have increased by 27.41 percent owing to the partial application of the general statutes of the permanent civilian and military state officials. [end recording]

GHANA

SOLDIERS' ARRESTS REPORTED IN RECENT COUP ATTEMPT

AB021808 Paris AFP in French 1525 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Lome, 2 Mar (AFP)--A score of Ghanaian soldiers, who had been preparing a coup, were arrested last month in Ghana, where there have been many troubled moments in the army since the inception of the civilian administration 18 months ago, well-informed sources announced in Lome on Monday.

These plotters, who were led by one Lieutenant Dantrey, aged 32, were arrested on 6 February, the same sources add, although the detention of those soldiers was not announced officially in Accra.

Following the discovery of this fresh coup attempt, the Ghanain chief of staff, Vice Admiral Odartey Barnor, stated last week that Ghana's Army must resist any subversive attempt and turn down any appeal made by interested and unscrupulous individuals.

The army has gone through several alarms since the inception 18 months ago of a civilian administration headed by an elected president, after 7 years of military rule and 3 coups d'etat. It is recalled that during the first term of 1980 there were three series of arrests in a few weeks among some junior officers and troops who were preparing a coup.

On the other hand, it is also announced that last December, another group of soldiers were arrested by the military security service. Observers note that all those coup attempts, which never reached the implementation phase, were principally planned by junior officers and isolated groups in the military hierarchy.

It is generally believed that these soldiers are sensitive to the successful coups staged by Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings in Ghana in June 1979 and by M. Sgt Samuel Doe in Liberia in 1980. Both coups had been staged in the name of national morality and struggle against corruption, fund embezzlements and black market. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, who revolted against General Akuffos' regime, returned the power to a constitutional civilian government after ruling for 4 months.

Since then, appeals for discipline and respect for the constitution have been made repeatedly by the chief of staff and by Ghanaian Minister of Defense Mr S. K. Riley-Poku. The latter declared in substance last December that the armed forces must defend the constitution and the democratic institutions of the state in order to insure the success of the civilian administration.

Foreign observers believe that, even though on its inception in September, 1979, the new civilian administration headed by Dr Hilla Limann had seemed threatened by risks of military coups, it has apparently established its authority after 18 months in power and it seems much more capable of resisting threats of rebellion.

It is generally noted that Ghanaians, as well as a large majority in the army, have decided to give a chance to the parties and the elected civilian government following the failures--especially in the economic sphere--of the various military regimes which succeeded each other since 1972.

Meanwhile the head of state strongly affirmed recently that no group of individuals could deter the government from its efforts aimed at rebuilding the country's economy and restoring the dignity of Ghanaians.

IVORY COAST

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS NEW,'AUSTERE' BUDGET

AB010955 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] A new budget was adopted yesterday by the National Assembly. A total amount of about 650 billion CFA francs was earmarked by the state for the functioning of the administration and the achievement of investments envisaged for the 1981 fiscal year. This year's budget, too, has a slight mark of austerity because of the difficult international economic outlook.

If the general budget has undergone a slight increase, the capital budget, on the other hand, has been reduced by about 40 billion CFA francs as compared with the previous year's.

During the same session, the National Assembly also adopted the financial bill on the supplementary budget which also amounts to about 9.5 billion CFA francs. This amount is to be shared among the public works procurement office, the university teaching hospitals, the national printing press, the Ivory Coast Broadcasting Corporation and the IVORY COAST NEWS AGENCY.

The new financial law promulgated by the head of state takes effect next Monday.

LIBERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON OAU MEETING

AB020830 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews returned home Saturday night from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he led a three-man government delegation at the 36th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU.

OAU budget and [words indistinct] issues were among other matters discussed during the meeting. The Council of Ministers adopted without [word indistinct] a $19 million budget for fiscal year 1981-82 submitted by the advisory committee chaired by Liberia. Foreign Minister Matthews pointed out during the meeting that new scale of assessment of each member state's contribution to the organization's budget as adopted by the summit conference in Monrovia in 1979 was contrary to a provision in the organization's charter established by the United Nations. Consequently, the council decided finally to use the new scale and agreed to refer the matter to the heads of state summit to be held in Monrovia sooner or later this year.

In another development, Foreign Minister Matthews endorsed an appeal from the CAR for the cancellation of its more than $800 million per year with the OAU. This was due to the country's weak economy during the reign of Emperor Bokassa. Mr Matthews explained that the economic situation through which Liberia was passing compelled him to sympathize with the request of the CAR. He said it was prestige-conscious expenditures and mismanagement of the economy that made the revolution in Liberia not only necessary but inevitable.

NEW MEASURES AGAINST DRUG SMUGGLERS ANNOUNCED

AB022119 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] A move to institute strict security measures to minimize the rising wave of criminal activities at the Roberts International Airport has been stressed by joint security forces today.

According to today's issue of the NEW LIBERIAN, from now on, any passenger caught with narcotic drugs will be whipped 25 lashes on bare back before prosecution for illegal drug trafficking. Quoting the chief of the Roberts International Airport joint security forces, Col Daniel Doe, the NEW LIBERIAN said there is an urgent need for a magisterial court at the Roberts International Airport to speedily handle cases and render judgment since justice delayed is justice denied. Colonel Doe further said that because of the influx of dangerous drugs into the country, security forces at the airport have become more vigilant in cracking down on drug traffickers.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO MALI

AB271117 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, returned to Niamey late this morning after a 5-day official visit to the Republic of Mali. The head of state, who was accompanied by a large delegation, stated on his arrival that Niger and Mali are united by history, by the Islamic faith and by destiny.

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified correspondent] Mr President, apart from questions concerning bilateral cooperation, you undoubtedly raised with your Malian colleague, Gen Moussa Traore, the question of security in our subregion. On this very point and considering the fact that Mali and Niger are the objects of the covetous desires of one of their neighbors, could we expect a joint decision to cope with the current situation?

[Kountche] I have personally emphasized the need to be uncompromising, and also insisted on our attitude of jealousy as far as our sovereignty and security are concerned. This has always been our policy.

Even before our subregion was subjected to the current destabilizing momentum and hegemonist domination, Niger and Mali did not wait until this moment to take the necessary measures to effectively defend their achievements and sovereignty both at the level of their respective populations and countries. We simply touched lightly on this topic since this is a permanent problem. As you know, in order to deal more effectively with this problem of security, there exists a procedure within the Niger-Mali joint commission. When leaders of both sides met on our artificial borders, we found a new formula which demands that once a year, the ministerial, political and administrative authorities of both countries make a familiarization tour from (Soufouni) to the border of (Koutoubardem). This procedure proved to be the best way to bring awareness to our peoples; to make them aware that they are condemned to live together in harmony, but also to draw the attention of all to anything that might bring about a relaxation of vigilance on our security. [end recording]

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN NIAMEY

AB010733 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria and his wife yesterday arrived in Niamey on a 2-day official visit to the Niger Republic. They were received at the airport by Niger minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Daouda Diallo, who was accompanied by his wife and Mr Sani Bako, the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Shortly after the welcoming ceremony, the Syrian foreign minister told the press that the purpose of his visit is to strengthen cooperation between Niger and Syria. Today, Mr Khaddam and his delegation will go to Arlit where they will visit the uranium mines of the Akouta Mining Company and the Air Region Mining Company.

Statement on Chad, Libya

AB021410 Paris AFP in French 1244 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Niamey, 2 Mar (AFP)--The merger between Chad and Libya concerns only Chadians and Libyans as with every merger between two countries, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian foreign affairs minister, who is currently on an official visit to Niger, said on Monday.

NIGERIA

CHADIAN MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO SHAGARI

AB272139 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Today at the State House, the Chadian minister of interior and security, El Hadj Mahamat Abba Said, called on the president to deliver a special note from President Goukouni Oueddei. The president discussed the latest developments in Chad with the minister.

GDR, NIGERIA SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD280010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1932 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Lagos, 27 Feb (ADN)--At the close of the discussions of the GDR-Nigeria mixed commission the heads of the two delegations--Dr Rudi Georgi, GDR minister of machine tool and processing machinery building, and Ademola Thomas, junior minister in the Ministry of Finance of the Federal Republic of Nigeria--signed the protocol of the first meeting.

On the basis of interest in deepening economic cooperation--emphasized in the talks Dr Georgi had with Nigerian Vice President Dr Alex Ekwueme, Minister for External Affairs Prof Ishaya Audu and other personalities--the protocol indicates the areas agreed upon for cooperation and the measures to be taken for its further development. By delivering machines and equipment, the GDR will be involved in development projects in Nigeria in the fields of industry, agriculture, transportation and electrical engineering and will train Nigerian cadres.

SHAGARI SAYS DPRK AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE WELCOME

AB010940 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria has expressed his government's willingness to welcome [North] Korean assistance toward food production under the Green Revolution program. He stated this when that country's ambassador to Nigeria, Mr (Hang-Ok), delivered a special message from President Kim Il-Song to him at State House. President Shagari expressed satisfaction with the performance of the Korean experts currently handling some agricultural projects in Nigeria.

The Nigerian leader also welcomed the reunification moves of North and South Korea.

SOLDIERS INVOLVED IN KADUNA CLASHES TO BE PUNISHED

AB272137 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Soldiers involved in the recent clashes with civilians in Kaduna State are to be punished under the military law. This was revealed today by the minister of defense, Alhaji Akandi Niyangi, at the passing-out parade of students of the military school in Zaria. He said it was intolerable for a group of soldiers to attempt to destroy the good relationship existing between soldiers and civilians.

CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS CREATING 11 NEW STATES

AB010935 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The national conference on the creation of more states in Nigeria has recommended 11 new states. In a communique issued yesterday, the conference said that all together, there should be 30 states while the additional ones should be created simultaneously.

The delegates said this was necessary to ensure national unity. They suggested that while ethnicity should be deemphasized in the creation of the new states, the social backgrounds of the people should be taken into consideration to allay the fears of the nation's minorities. The conference has ended.

SENEGAL

DIOUF REJECTS SUGGESTION OF EARLY ELECTIONS

AB271133 Paris AFP in French 1824 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Dakar, 26 Feb (AFP)--Mr Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, on Thursday rejected any idea of early elections in Senegal. During a tour of the interior, he affirmed his intention of continuing his present mandate to its end in 1983.

The idea of such elections was put forward by the Senegalese Democratic Party (Liberal opposition party) following the resignation of Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor as president of the republic and his subsequent succession by the then prime minister, Mr Abdou Diouf, as provided for in the constitution. Another opposition party, the National Democratic Rally (not recognized legally) of the well known Egyptologist, Cheikh Anta Diop, also called for early elections.

The Senegalese head of state, whose statement was reported by the SENEGALESE NEWS AGENCY, gave the assurance that the next legislative and presidential elections would be free and fair so as to reflect the real wish of the people. He also affirmed that those who are calling for early elections would not gain anything if they were organized.

UPPER VOLTA

REPORT ON ZERBO INTERVIEW WITH AFRIQUE-ASIE

AB271305 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] National unity and the revaluation of labor in an atmosphere of social justice constitute some of the major objectives of the 21 November movement. The head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, emphasized this in an interview with AFRIQUE-ASIE, a fortnightly magazine published in Paris.

He stressed on this occasion that the priority task facing the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] is to muster all energies to achieve the new deal, adding that this is a challenge the military committee will win with the cooperation of the Upper Voltan people.

Col Saye Zerbo also stated that the independence and freedom of the individual must not be forgotten. Concerning the third republic, he said that it was a regime of intriques, thoughtlessness, favoritism and fruitless and interminable discussions. The CMRPN chairman observed that the main concern of the present ruling team is to [words indistinct].

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY NEEDS ECONOMIC AID

LD271125 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 23 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "We Would Like the Military Period to be as Short as Possible, Upper Volta Foreign Minister States in Paris"]

[Text] Upper Volta Foreign Minister Col Felix Tientaraboum launched an appeal in Paris on Friday, 20 February, "to all our friends" asking them to make "an intensive effort to enable us to revive Upper Volta's economic machine."

The chief of Upper Volta diplomacy was addressing the press at the end of a European tour which had taken him to the FRG and to the EEC in Brussels.

Colonel Tientaraboum said that he is "generally satisfied" with his contacts with the French authorities who, he said, showed "marked interest in Upper Volta's problems."

Turning to the internal situation, the minister said it was "calm" and ruled out the possibility of a rapid return to civilian government in the following terms: "I think that, if we were to offer Upper Volta in its present disastrous state, nobody would take it. We must assume our responsibilities. We assumed those responsibilities in ousting a regime and must persue the task to a certain level. We must restore some hope to this country. After that we will be able to talk about an alternative regime. We would like this military period to be as short as possible."

Questioned on the situation in the West African region, Colonel Tientaraboum stated that this region "is seriously threatened by expansion from the north." He called on the OAU to find a flexible way of organizing the continent's overall defense unless it wants to see Africa broken up into " ntagonistic defense regions." The Upper Volta minister linked the security problem in Afr ca to the development problem, stating that the current instability stems from the superpowers' struggle for influence and their desire to share Africa's resources. "We must not," he indicated, "give preference to a particular power when it comes to the continent. We must succeed in neutralizing them and in preventing one from gaining the upper hand over the other."

That clearly presupposes a foreign policy based on nonalignment. Colonel Tientaraboum stated that his country "has faith in nonalignment" which is not "passive neutrality," but "a dynamic choice," not "fossilized," but "a living political tool" which "aspires to find new energy."

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS WANTS IMPROVEMENT IN TIES WITH USSR

AB021300 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has considered as positive the organization of the current 26th CPSU Congress taking place in Moscow. The head of state, who held the press conference in Moscow before returning home next week, expressed his satisfaction at the state of friendly and cooperation relations existing between Angola and the Soviet Union. During the press conference, he also declared that there were the necessary conditions for further improvements of solidarity ties existing between the two nations.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS NAMIBIA, FOREIGN POLICY

LD021233 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 25 Feb 81 p 5

[Pierre Andre Barbou interview with Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge: "We Feel Alone in Face of the War Pretoria Is Waging on Us"--date and place not given]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: What type of aid is Angola giving SWAPO?

Paulo Jorge: Angola's solidarity with SWAPO is part of the internationalist duty which we intend to fulfill toward all liberation movements. Our aid to SWAPO, in keeping with the principles and resolutions of bodies such as the United Nations and the OAU, is, in fact, multifaceted. We are giving this liberation movement logistical facilities enabling it to operate from our territory and to supply the bases in which its guerrillas are to be found. We are also granting facilities for the aid and assistance supplied to SWAPO by other countries and international organizations to pass through our country. Our support is political, diplomatic, financial and military.

LE CONTINENT: What are the consequences of this policy for your country?

Paulo Jorge: Due to the aid which we are giving SWAPO the Pretoria regime, invoking an alleged right of pursuit, is indulging regularly in incursions inside our territory, violating our airspace, carrying out bombing raids and mining the roads and so forth. The white government is attacking economic centers and many people are being killed.

The support which we are giving the Namibian liberation movement is being used by South Africa as a pretext for trying to destablize our country economically, politically and socially.... Pretoria is also counting on possible weariness among our southern population who have been sorely tried. However, there has been no such feeling and we are determined to continue supporting SWAPO's just struggle.

Clearly we feel rather alone in facing these constant attacks and this undeclared war which Pretoria is waging on us. The international community ought to have a clear and firm stance as regards boosting aid to SWAPO and the frontline countries which support the government.

LE CONTINENT: UNITA is still operating in Angola. In your opinion, what place does this group have in current relations in southern Africa?

Paulo Jorge: The group you mention is nothing but a tool of South African policy. It is Pretoria which is backing it and supplying it with facilities from Namibia, which it is occupying illegally. It is Pretoria which is training, equipping and financing this group, as are some circles in the Western world.

This group is attacking the population, carrying out abductions and mounting sabotage operations. But I can assure you quite categorically that it enjoys no popular support, has no strongholds in our country and has no military weight. We think that as soon as Namibia is independent there will no longer be this outside support which represents its only means of operating.

LE CONTINENT: Angola has been independent for more than 5 years now. Meanwhile Luanda has been reconciled with Kinshasa. In your view has this reconciliation been as fruitful as it might?

Paulo Jorge: One of the main guidelines of our foreign policy is good relations with neighboring countries. The normalization of relations between Angola and Zaire is in keeping with that principle and we have made the necessary step toward achieving it. At present we have good relations with Zaire. Relations between our two countries are increasingly closed. We have reached various types of agreement...so that one country's development might benefit the other. I think, therefore, that the results of normalization can be regarded as clearly positive, since hotbeds of tension have vanished and there is understanding between the Zairian and Angolan governments.

LE CONTINENT: The war is still raging in southern Angola. You have said that your country is the victim of an undeclared war being waged by South Africa. Is the People's Republic of Angola at present still receiving aid from the Cuban forces in the defense sphere and, more generally, what role are the Cubans now playing in your country?

Paulo Jorge: You must no longer argue as if we were still in the days when our country was invaded by two regular armies. Our Cuban comrades are giving us many different kinds of aid. One aspect of that aid is, indeed, military. They are training our armed forces. They are in fact instructors. I can assure you that at present there are no Cuban forces fighting alongside Angolan forces in the south. It is our soldiers who are in the field.

Indeed most Cuban aid relates to sectors such as construction, fishing, agriculture, health care and so forth and is based on cooperation agreements. You must not forget that language is an important factor in that Spanish is closely related to Portuguese. It must also be remembered that our Cuban comrades, owing to their own experience, are showing a great ability to adapt to Angolan conditions.

LE CONTINENT: What lesson is Angola learning from the failure of the Geneva meeting on Namibia?

Paulo Jorge: We think that all the people are entitled to use any form of struggle to gain independence, including armed struggle, as we did. But at a given moment any liberation process leads to the negotiation table.

Since the possibility of a negotiated solution arose, it seemed to us that it should be seized since that was also SWAPO's position. It was in that context that we cooperated closely with the frontline countries, the UN secretary general and the contact group comprising the five Western countries.

Unfortunately, during the preliminary talks which took place in Geneva the Pretoria regime stuck to its positions. It disputed the fact that SWAPO is recognized by international bodies as the Namibian people's sole authentic representative and accused the United Nations of bias in the Namibian question.

Since the talks failed we think on the one hand that the Namibian people and SWAPO are fully justified in pursuing the armed struggle and that, on the other hand, efforts must be stepped up to reopen negotiations. In this connection I think that the frontline countries, the OAU, the nonaligned countries and also the five Western countries should exert stronger pressure on South Africa.

LE CONTINENT: You do not think that the five Western countries are going far enough in their pressure on Pretoria?

Paulo Jorge: We have always been very skeptical about the contact group's Namibian policy and have never concealed the fact. It seemed to us that the five were showing some hypocrisy, given their relations with South Africa. The five have vast economic and financial interests in South Africa. It is they who are facilitating Pretoria's access to nuclear technology and selling it arms. Therefore it is not surprising that they are opposed to the economic sanctions which the international community is demanding against the white government, that they reject any oil embargo and refuse to implement article VII of the UN Charter. We think the time has come to use this article which envisages sanctions against a member state which endangers peace in a region.

LE CONTINENT: What significance do you attach to what is called "Angola's open approach to the West?"

Paulo Jorge: In our view that is an erroneous expression. Our foreign policy has always envisaged diplomatic relations with all countries in the world and diversified economic and technical cooperation. Now that the Western countries are opening up to the People's Republic of Angola and now that they have overcome their distrust of us we are able to implement these guiding principles of our foreign policy.

LE CONTINENT: What do you expect from this cooperation with the West?

Paulo Jorge: Cooperation agreements with a capitalist or socialist country must correspond to our people's interests and be mutually advantageous. It goes without saying that we have preferential relations with the socialist countries, but that does not prevent us from seeking technology, credit or investment wherever we can find them.

LE CONTINENT: Shortly after Zimbabwe's independence a conference was held in Lusaka aimed at starting a vast cooperation among southern African countries. What hopes do you place in that cooperation?

Paulo Jorge: We think that Angola's development cannot be separated from southern Africa. The late President Agostinho Neto had made a special study of this question in the hope, among other things, that some of these countries might be able to gradually free themselves from their dependence on South Africa. We are, therefore, very favorable to any regional cooperation. But we think the economic potential of all the countries must be studied in great detail. It is only on the basis of such analyses that we can draw up plans which reflect the interests of all. Work has already been started on this. In my view there is one point to which particular attention must be paid. The African countries' economies are more competitive than complementary. The problem is how to turn competition into complementarity.

LE CONTINENT: Angola advocates Marxist-Leninism. In your view, what does that choice mean in foreign policy?

Paulo Jorge: The Angolan people chose armed struggle to win independence and throughout that period we were helped mainly by the socialist countries. During the colonial period we were able to observe to what extent the capitalist system, which Portugal followed, exploited workers and peasants. Thus we wanted to end that state of affairs once independence had been won. We were also aware of the suffering endured by the workers and peasants in other countries in which capitalism existed. We are convinced that we have chosen the right path and we will march on until our people's legitimate aspirations have been fulfilled. In foreign policy, although it is true that relations between us and the socialist countries are naturally developing more rapidly and preferentially, it should be noted that we are nonaligned, that we are attached to peaceful coexistence and that we are developing our trade with the capitalist countries.

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICIAL DENIES HOLDING SOVIET SPY FOR EXCHANGE

LD012312 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The director general of the South African National Intelligence Service, Dr (Neil) Barnard, has dismissed reports of a Soviet spy arrested in South Africa recently being involved in a possible exchange of prisoners as pure speculation. Dr Barnard was approached in Cape Town for comment on a report carried by a South African Sunday newspaper on a possible exchange of Maj Aleksey Kozlov for a Russian dissident, Mr (Anthony) [as heard] Shdaranskiy, who is in prison in the Soviet Union. Dr Barnard noted that when the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, had announced the capture of the spy he said that the circumstance of his activities in southern Africa were still under investigation.

TELEVISION CHANNELS FOR BLACK COMMUNITIES PLANNED

LD021201 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The South African Broadcasting Corporation has announced more details of the television services for the country's black communities which will go on the air in January next year. The Nguni service, which will serve the Zulu and Xhosa speakers, will be known as TV-2, while the Sotho service, which will use the southern and northern Sotho and Tswana languages, has been named TV-3.

Initially, the two services will share a channel but it has already been decided to establish a third television channel in South Africa to cater for TV-3. Initially, each of the language groups will receive 90 minutes of viewing time a week in the evenings, and an hour and a half over weekends.

The English and Afrikaans services are broadcast alternatively on the TV-1 channel. South Africa already has the most television sets in Africa.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA, MOBUTU HOLD TALKS IN LUSAKA 1 MAR

LD021050 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 81 CA

[Text] President Kuanda and his Zairian counterpart, Mobutu Sese Seko, held 4 hours of talks in Lusaka today aimed at consolidating relations between the two countries. President Kaunda's special assistant for the press, Mr Milimo Punabantu, described the talks as having been held under a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Briefing the press of the talks, Mr Punabantu said they included bilateral affairs like the security on the border between the two countries. He declined to confirm whether the Kaputa border dispute was discussed.

The two presidents said in their preamble to the talks that the meeting would help to consolidate the relations between Lusaka and Kinshasa, which they described as warm. The leaders said the meeting would enable the two sides to have an exchange of views and ideas on bilateral relations and consolidate relations between their countries. Dr Kaunda said his government regarded General Mobutu's visit to Zambia as very important, while General Mobutu assured his host that he has never underrated the brotherly relations between Zambians and Zairians.

President Mobutu Sese Seko leaves Zambia for home tomorrow morning.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ADDRESSES REGIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES 28 FEB

Support for Liberation Forces

LD021106 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Mar 81 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says the South African Government should learn a lesson from events in Zimbabwe or face the bitter consequences. Addressing more than 30,000 people packed into Salisbury's Rufaro Stadium yesterday, Comrade Mugabe said Pretoria has to learn from what had happened to the Smith regime in this country that people cannot stand for too long any apartheid nonsense, that people revolt against exploitation. He said Zimbabwe will continue to lend full support to the liberation forces combining against the apartheid South African regime.

The prime minister said the decolonization process in Africa must proceed until the whole of Africa is free. Turning to Namibia, Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe recognized SWAPO as the only authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people and pledged this country's full support for the struggle being waged by SWAPO.

On the subject of exploited workers, the prime minister warned African employers who continue to underpay their staff that they could be arrested for going against government policy. He also said landlords who continue to charge lodgers more than the stipulated $7.50 could also face prosecution if they do not (?change). Comrade Mugabe told the rally at Rufaro Stadium he knows African employers are among the worst in underpaying their workers. The prime minister however appealed to workers to solve their problems with management through proper channels. Strikes, he said, only damage the economy of the country, and it is in the interests of each and every Zimbabwean to safeguard the economy.

Security, Economy

LD021058 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Feb 81 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says for the next 4 months government will direct energy at ensuring that the task of the integration of forces is achieved. Comrade Mugabe was speaking at Rufaro Stadium this afternoon when he addressed a mass rally of the Mashonaland East [words indistinct]. He said failure to maintain tight security and peace in the country would jeopardize economic progress. Comrade Mugabe said the disarmament of former guerrillas will create the right atmosphere for the achievement of the integration process.

In his speech, which was met by constant applause, the prime minister said the government will this year work at ensuring that much land is given to the people. On the question of the welfare of workers Comrade Mugabe said a report to be submitted to government in April by the commission of inquiry into prices, wages and conditions of living will make the basis for the formation of a satisfactory wage structure. He also pointed out that the government is the first to have taken definite steps to uplift the Africans in this country. Comrade Mugabe noted that a substantial number of Africans have now been promoted into the upper echelons of the public service. He pointed out that so far 11 Africans have been appointed permanent secretaries to various ministries.

Turning to the question of economic development, Comrade Mugabe said that for the next 3 years government will work on improving the standard of living in the rural areas. He also disclosed that the government's first development plan which will take note of all sectors will be announced before the next fiscal year.

Comrade Mugabe also made a plea for vigilance and hinted that there are certain elements who might be thinking of causing a civil war in order to oust the government from power. He, however, gave a strong warning that anyone who attempts to overthrow the government by use of guns must be told that we are better qualified to use guns. Comrade Mugabe said the moves taken by the government in dealing a crushing blow to those who had revolted in Bulawayo must be taken as an example of the government's firmness on dissidents. He said that similar action would be taken if there are any revolts in future, adding that government will not stand the nonsense of revolt and mutiny. Comrade Mugabe said that anyone who seeks to challenge the government can only do so democratically through the ballot box. He stressed that the government will crush rebellious tribalistic and regionalistic factions.

Comrade Mugabe also noted that the private enterprise has responded favorably to the government's economic policies. He however warned that where government notices intransigence by the private sector to government programs, that particular enterprise must be brought to the book. Comrade Mugabe also restated his disgust at the lack of progress at the Feruka Refinery outside Umtali. He warned that if no progress is made in 3 months, the government will take positive action to resuscitate the plant.

Comrade Mugabe also called on the Pretoria regime to heed the criticisms of the international community on its apartheid policy. He said: If the Botha regime cannot learn from the history in this country, then let it learn the bitter way. Comrade Mugabe reaffirmed his support for SWAPO and the liberation movement of South Africa and for the continued struggle for the total decolonization of Africa.

MUGABE ADDRESSES TU CONGRESS CLOSING SESSION

LD021044 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Mar 81 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has called on workers to unite themselves and work hand in hand with the government. Addressing the closing session of the inaugural meeting of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions in Salisbury this afternoon. Comrade Mugabe said once the workers are united they can become a force to be reckoned with in the struggle for economic liberation and the ending of capitalistic exploitation. He said the government has no desire to recognize divisionists and confusionists.

Calling on the trade union movement to organize workers, Comrade Mugabe said that it is important that the worker be given his right of participation in the decision-making process. He added that the government will on its part strive to create productive employment and bridge the existing wage gap between the low-and high-paid workers. Comrade Mugabe pointed out that strike action is justified (?when) it is called for, but added that the trade unionists must educate the workers on when and when not to strike in view of the recent wave of work stoppages.

The prime minister condemned the colonial regimes for passing adverse legislation to combat the development of the labor movement and said that this will be amended for the benefit of the organized worker. He assured the trade union leaders that the government will not interfere with their right to organize workers.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENTS--Zimbabwe today gazetted five foreign trade agreements signed last year which will come into force on March 1st. The agreements with Mozambique, Tanzania, Liberia, Romania and Iraq grant the contracting countries favorable conditions for the reciprocal access of their national products. In terms of the agreements the countries have accorded each other most favored nation status. [Text] [Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 28 Feb 81 CA]